The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY MAY 7, 1908. NO 18.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS
AT THE
Farmers National Bank.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $150,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

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Our Aim is to make this in every respect the PEOPLES' BANK, where all may feel at home, and be assured that by our CONSTANT CARE and CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT their interests will be well and SAFELY GUARDED.

WE EXTEND THE ACCOMMODATIONS OF A STRONG AND SUCCESSFUL BANK.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Accounts

The Bloomsburg National Bank

WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier. A. Z. SCHOCH, President.

TOWNSEND'S

FOR STYLE,

FOR PRICE,

FOR Just What You Are looking for in anything for Men, Young Men and Children.

The Largest Assortment.

THE = SMALLEST = PRICE

TOWNSEND'S
CORNER.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

The Question Now is Whether Ringrose's Name Shall be Printed on It.

Before the ballots for the primary election were printed Chairman Yetter of the Republican county committee filed a paper with the commissioners stating that only one candidate for county commissioner was to be nominated. In accordance with this the commissioners had the Republican ballots printed with instructions to vote for only one. When the votes were computed it was found that C. Fred Lenhart had the highest number, and he was returned as the duly nominated candidate for that office.

Elisha Ringrose, having the next highest number of votes, claimed that the party was entitled to two candidates, and served notice on the commissioners demanding that his name be printed on the official ballot for the November election.

The matter was submitted to Solicitor Rhawn for an opinion, and on Saturday the opinion was rendered, deciding that under the law two names must go on the ballot, and therefore, Ringrose's name should go on. The opinion is a lengthy one, and goes fully into the legal aspect of the case, and its conclusions appear to be well founded.

On Monday the commissioners held a meeting to consider the matter, and after some discussion the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Elisha Ringrose who with C. Fred Lenhart, W. O. Holmes, and James Fairman were the candidates of the Republican party, at the recent primary election for nomination for the office of county commissioner in said county of Columbia, and

WHEREAS, it appears by the returns of said election as computed and certified by the said commissioners, that said Elisha Ringrose and C. Fred Lenhart received a plurality of the votes cast at said election by said party, and

WHEREAS, said Elisha Ringrose has served written notice upon the county commissioners, that under the returns of said election as computed and certified aforesaid the said Elisha Ringrose with said C. Fred Lenhart are the nominees of said Republican party for said office and accordingly entitled to have his name printed upon the official ballots, in the Republican column with said C. Fred Lenhart, as the candidates of said party for said office, and

WHEREAS, said board of commissioners has been advised by their county solicitor that said Elisha Ringrose was with said Fred Lenhart nominated for said office as aforesaid and is therefore entitled to have his name printed upon said official ballot. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the name of Elisha Ringrose be printed upon said ballot, in the Republican column according to law with the name of said Fred Lenhart, as candidates of said Republican party for said office, at said November election, and that certificate of nomination as aforesaid be issued by said commissioners to said C. Fred Lenhart and Elisha Ringrose as candidates aforesaid.

Hess and Ringrose voted for the resolution, and Pohe against it.

The matter now stands as follows: If no further action is taken, Ringrose's name will go on the ballot with Lenhart. By a petition asking for an injunction to restrain the commissioners from printing Ringrose's name, the question can be brought before the court, and the decision of the court will determine what is to be done. It is a nice legal question.

SETTLED WITH LEONARD.

H. B. Leonard, superintendent of construction of the Catawissa river bridge, had a claim against the county for $2498.00 with interest from April 11, 1906. The commissioners have refused to pay it, because it was exorbitant, and because the work which he superintended was defective. However it would have been expensive to fight it in the Dauphin county court, and the commissioners concluded to settle it if possible, and so on Saturday they effected a compromise for $2000.

Mr. Leonard was appointed superintendent of the construction of the bridge by the Board of Public Buildings and his compensation was fixed at 3 per cent. of the cost of construction which was $124,900, under the Act of April 21, 1903, which provides that counties shall pay the fees and expenses of superintendents of bridges built by the state for the counties.

The bridge was completed May 11, 1906, and thereupon Mr. Leonard presented his claim against the county for $2498. The county resisted the payment on the grounds that by reason ot the neglect of Leonard, the floor of the bridge had not been completed according to specifications. Therefore Leonard started proceedings in the Dauphin county court to collect his claim.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

The almost unanimous re-election on the first ballot, of William W. Evans as County Superintendent for the next three years, is a well-deserved compliment to an energetic and thoroughly competent public official. Mr. Evans is an enthusiast on education, and without intending any disparagement to any of his predecessors, he is generally considered to be the best superintendent the county has ever had.

Mr. Evans has devoted all of his time, his energies, and his abilities to the advancement and betterment of the schools. He has spent hundreds of dollars of his salary in the publication of the "School Journal" and the "Bulletin", in order to keep in close touch with the teachers, the directors, and the patrons of the schools. For several years past he has given two months of his summer vacation to the Benton Summer School, without compensation, in order that teachers who were unable to attend a higher preparatory school might have advantages that they could not otherwise enjoy.

His intelligence, his energy, his devotion to his duties, all combine to make him the highly satisfactory official that he is, and the directors of the county have acted wisely in retaining him.

The action of the Directors' Convention has settled the fact that the office of County Superintendent is not a two-term office, and also the further fact that to them the Benton Summer School is not an objectionable institution.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Sheriff Ent sold the following properties last Saturday:

Property of I. John Davenport, known as the Sterner property on Market street, to Simon Richart for $1000 over mortgage.

Property of Tony Calibro in Briarcreek township, to W. E. Elmes Esq for $50. This sale was made on a writ issued by District Attorney Small for the Commonwealth, to collect a fine of $500.

The previous liens against the property were $1400 for unpaid purchase money.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

W. W. Evans Re-Elected by a Large Majority.

The triennial meeting of the School Directors of Columbia county was held in the Court House in Court Room No. 2, on Tuesday afternoon. One hundred and sixty three directors were present, and twenty-seven absent.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock by Superintendent W. W. Evans, and James H. Mercer of Bloomsburg was elected chairman, J. R. Diemer of Catawissa was chosen secretary, and the tellers selected were William DeLong of Orangeville, and John Fortner of Catawissa.

The salary of the Superintendent for the next three years was fixed at $2000, same as for the last term.

Nominations for Superintendent being in order, Boyd W. Trescott of Millville named W. W. Evans; I. H. Doan of Berwick named A. U. Lesher, and Clinton Herring, Esq. named Ralph E. Smith.

The vote was then taken, resulting as follows: Evans, 134; Lesher, 24; Smith, 5. On motion of Mr. Doan, the election of Mr. Evans was made unanimous.

Remarks were made by Mr. Evans and Mr. Lesher, and the meeting adjourned.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Harrisburg will meet at Lock Haven on Tuesday May 12th.

The program will be as follows:

Tuesday, May 12, 7:15 p. m., service in St. Paul's church; the bishop's address to the convention and a short business session.

9:30–11:30, a reception in the armory in honor of the bishop, the clergy and the lay deputies.

Wednesday, May 13, 8:00 a. m., Holy Communion.

9:30–12:30, business session.

12:30, Luncheon in the parish house.

2:30 to adjournment –business session.

At 6:45 p. m., the members of the church club will dine at the Fallon house and addresses will be made by prominent church workers.

FOR BOARDING PRISONERS.

Judge Evans handed down an opinion Monday, in which he decides that the county cannot pay Sheriff Ent more than 25 cents a day for boarding a prisoner.

On August 5, 1907 the commissioners fixed the rate at 25 cents, and on November 7th this was changed to 45 cents, on application of the Sheriff, it appearing that the cost of board had increased. As this action had to be approved by the court, it was submitted to Judge Evans, who finds that under the constitution, and in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Apple vs. Crawford County, 105 Pa. 300, the emoluments of a public officer cannot be increased or diminished during his term of office.

CROSSING CASE REVERSED.

The Supreme Court on Monday rendered a decision in the matter of the trolley crossing at Danville, in which Judge Evans is reversed, and the Danville & Bloomsburg Electric Railway Company is finally enjoined from crossing the tracks of the D. L. & W. on Mill street.

The work of installing the Gamewell system of fire alarm in Bloomsburg is now going on.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The regular May term of court opened on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, Judges Evans and Yeager on the bench. The following routine business was transacted:

The report of the Commissioners in favor of dividing Hemlock township into two election districts was presented and confirmed nisi.

In the divorce proceedings of Arden McHenry vs. Jennie McHenry, the report of the master in favor of the divorce was confirmed and the divorce will be granted.

In the matter of the application of the Fraternal Order of Eagles of Berwick for a charter, the master, Col. John G. Freeze, Esq., reported in favor of granting the charter.

The report of the viewers against a county bridge in Scott township was presented by C. A. Small, Esq., and confirmed nisi.

C. A. Small, Esq., presented the report of the viewers in favor of a road in Scott township.

Upon petition being presented, Court ordered sale of real estate in the estate of George Shaffer, late of Mount Pleasant township. Bond in sum of $3000 approved.

Paul Sherwood, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, of counsel for the plaintiff in the case of Josephine F. Vought vs. The Berwick Electric Light Co., asked for a rule to take the deposition of a witness who was ill.

W. H. Rhawn, Esq., presented a petition asking for the discharge of B. F. Kelley under the insolvent laws.

The petition was in the usual form, set out the facts of publication and the defendant owned no real or personal estate and hence could not pay the costs and fine. The District Attorney stated that he desired to ask Kelley some questions. He interrogated him as to whether he had not owned real estate which he conveyed after his conviction. This he denied, stating that he never owned any real estate. He was discharged.

Robert Howell, Esq., master, filed his report recommending that a divorce be decreed in the case of O. B. Mellick vs. Clara Mellick.

James L. Evans, Esq., presented the report of viewers in favor of bridge and road in Briar Creek township.

The report of the sale of the real estate in the estate of Samuel Knorr deceased, was confirmed nisi

W. C. Johnston, Esq., was upon motion continued as auditor in the estate of Mary P. Brewster, deceased.

In the divorce proceedings of Silas Chamberlain vs. Dora Chamberlain, a subpoena was ordered issued.

W. H. Rhawn, Esq., was continued as auditor in the estate of Susan Fairman, late of Berwick, deceased.

The report of the Commissioners in favor of dividing Briar Creek township into three election districts was presented and confirmed.

Upon petition, Wilson C. Derr was appointed guardian of Irene and Mabel Derr, minor children over the age of 14 years. They chose Wilson Derr, who is their father, as their guardian. The Court stated in making the appointment that they rarely appointed either parent as guardian of the estate of their children.

The return to the order of the sale of the real estate of the Bloomsburg Lumber and Manufacturing Company was presented and confirmed.

In the estate of Theodosia McHenry in which the administrator had failed to file an account after the regular notice, Fred T. Ikeler, who had accepted service of the

Continued on page 5.

THE CREATION.

All preliminary arrangements have been made for the production of the Oratorio of "The Creation" in the M. E. church next Tuesday evening, May 12th. It will be given by the Bloomsburg Choral Society under the direction of Chas. O. Skeer, on a scale never before attempted in this section.

The chorus of eighty voices will be accompanied by an orchestra of twenty pieces, led by Prof. Chas. P. Elwell, and to this will be added the piano, played by Miss Grace Housel, while in the choruses the fine pipe organ will join, played by Mrs. Fred Holmes. This will make a combination that has never before been heard in this part of the state, and to miss it will be to miss the opportunity of a life time.

The scale of prices has been fixed at 75, 50 and 25 cents. The two center sections of the gallery are 75 cents, and the end sections 50 cents. The five rear rows of the middle section down stairs, not including under the gallery, are 75 cents, and four rows in front of them are 50 cent seats. All the other parts of the church are for general admission, at 25 cents.

Seats are now on sale at Bidleman's Book Store.

Such an opportunity may never be offered here again. Don't miss it. The soloists are from Scranton, and are counted among the best singers of that city.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY RECEPTION

A very pleasant entertainment was given in the Parish House on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary. The object was to raise funds to supply new vestments for the choir, and fifty dollars were realized.

The entertainment consisted of various graceful evolutions by little girls, including a "Fairy Dance," a "Gavotte," and a "Good Night" song; vocal solos by Mrs. Heimmiller, Albert Rogers and Stewart Hartman; recitations by Misses Helen Stroh, Nola Pegg, and Hope Dennis, a song by Minnie Morris, and some timely remarks by Rev. J. W. Diggles. Light refreshments were served, and the latter part of the evening was spent in social intercourse. The attendance was large, and the occasion was a very enjoyable one.

NORMAL SCHOOL ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bloomsburg State Normal School was held last Monday afternoon in the school parlor between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock. S. F. Peacock and H. S. Barton were appointed tellers. The following persons were elected trustees on the part of the stockholders for the ensuing three years: Col. J. G. Freeze, James C. Brown, Granville J. Clark.

The following persons were nominated to the Department of Public Instruction for trustees on the part of the state, and from them three will be appointed: J. R. Townsend, F. G. Yorks, R. E. Hartman, J. R. Schuyler, J. G. Wells, C. M. Evans.

Court Trials and Sentences.

Albert Chamberlin was convicted of stealing chickens of H. S. Williams of Berwick. The jury, however, found that he was mentally unsound, and he may not be sentenced.

James Pipera was convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill William Merton, at Centralia. The latter claimed that he was stabbed 32 times. Pipera was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary, and $200 fine, and costs.

Daniel Holder was tried on a charge of assault and battery with intent to ravish Emaline Lewis, 10 years old, at Berwick. The jury found him guilty of assault and battery.

Andrew Gulosky was acquitted of the charge of highway robbery, alleged to have been committed in Conyngham township.

The case of Harry Van Houten, charged with keeping a bawdy house in West Berwick, is on trial this morning.

Will Defend Prisoner.

An act passed in 1907 provides that when a person is charged with murder, and is unable to procure counsel, the court shall appoint not more than two to defend him. The first instance in the county is that of Karoly Takac, of West Berwick. On his petition filed on Wednesday, the court appointed W. H. Rhawn and W. E. Elmes as his counsel. Under the law they will receive $200 each from the county.

EDISON THE MARVELOUS

How Trainboy's Instinct Developed the Inventor.

HIS START IN LIFE

Try Everything and Anything was His Motto—His Indomitable Activity and Continual "Monkeying Around" Has Been of Incalculable Benefit to All Mankind.

If—there are vast possibilities in that little word. If Thomas Alva Edison had become a humorist, instead of an inventor, what a difference it would have made to the world.

Fortunately for the world the inquiring spirit of the boy gained the ascendency over his loose inclinations. He was forever asking his father the reason for this and that, and when, in very desperation and thinking frankness the better policy, the unhappy parent would answer "I don't know," the boy would reduce him to still further depths of distraction by instantly demanding, "Why don't you know?"

At the age of 14 he was candy-butcher, newspaper editor and electrical experimenter, all on board a train; by the time he was 18 he had become a "tramp" telegraph operator with a notable record for speed; at the age of 22 he was a full-fledged inventor, selling his stock-ticker for $40,000—which sum he carried about with him for two days, afraid to entrust it to a bank.

Many stories are told of his in-

THOMAS A. EDISON.

domitable activity. While he was developing the automatic telegraph, he needed a solution which would give a chemically prepared paper upon which characters could be recorded at a speed greater than 200 words a minute. He ate at his desk and slept in his chair, until he had found the formula. Ultimately he succeeded in recording 3,100 words a minute.

The electric light, which followed his telephone experiments, afforded an even more striking illustration of this persistency in hunting for the thing. In this case it was a filament that would hold out to burn like the proverbial candle. He tried silicon and boron and a host of other materials. Finally he got some ordinary cotton thread and carbonized it. When it lit up he and his assistants watched it breathlessly for more than forty hours—would it last? It lasted and they saw that carbon was what they were after. What kind of carbon was the next question. Trying various things, they at last carbonized a strip of bamboo from a Japanese fan and found they were on the right track. Even then Edison sent a schoolmaster to Sumatra and another fellow up the Amazon, while William H. Moore, one of his associates, went to Japan to get what was wanted. The search for a suitable filament for the electric lamp cost somewhere about $100,000.

The human touch which characterized every achievement of the "Wizard," whom imaginative journalists pictured as dwelling in a cave of marvels more wonderful than any alchemist's retreat, is shown in the story of the first phonograph. The model had just been completed, and Carmen, the foreman of Edison's machine shop, unable to believe what he had been told, bet Edison a box of cigars that the thing wouldn't work. The inventor good-humoredly accepted the wager, and with a smile slowly turned the handle of the machine, speaking into the receiver the first verse of "Mary had a little lamb." Then the cylinder was turned back, and "faint but distinct, came back the words of that juvenile classic faithfully repeated in Edison's familiar tones."

The kinetoscope, the magnetic ore separator, the method of turning rock and limestone into cement, the building of solid concrete houses by moulds, all these inventions have interesting stories connected with them. Edison has been by far the most prolific inventor and patentee of any time, having filed more than 1,200 applications in America alone. There are typewriters, electric pens, vocal engines, addressing machines, methods of preserving fruit, cast-iron manufacture, wire-drawing, electrical locomotives, making plate glass, compressed air apparatus and many other things among them.

PANAMA'S FIRST MACADAM.

Through Efforts of Canal Officials There Are Now Two Miles.

Across the Isthmus of Panama no road wide enough for a cart has existed in many a year, says C. Morton Dame in Good Roads. Pathways through the tropic jungle, trails broad enough to permit the passage of horse and rider, have served the purposes of those who had to go to places there which were not along the railroad or the rivers.

The first step toward the construction of a good road here was that of the Canal Zone officials. They have thrown open a public highway from Culebra to Empire City, a distance of two miles.

Before this was opened to traffic no way of going from one of these places to the other was open, except a mere path beside the railroad; and that was by no means easy.

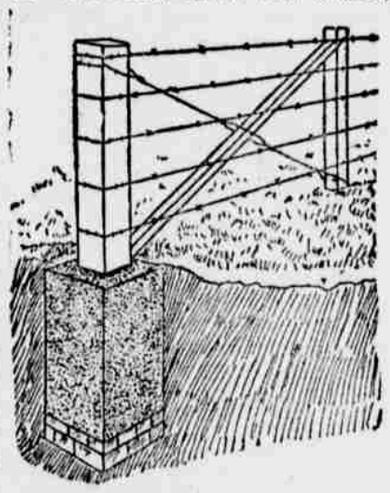
Much traffic has gone over this road since it was opened to the public. Some one has written that "this road is absolutely useless, except for pleasure riders." This is untrue. The road is a necessity. Among other uses, it affords the only way by which meat may be brought from the slaughter-house, which is beside the road. It will serve many other uses necessary to expeditious business here.

Feeding Cull Beans to Hogs.

The hog will make a pound of gain on less food than almost any livestock and he is a great utilizer of farm waste; nevertheless, no man should attempt to raise hogs—as a business even in a small way—without adequate pasture. Experiments from Mississippi to Michigan are noted, in pasturing and feeding, including the use of alfalfa, rape clover, cowpeas, cullbeans, cornmeal etc. In connection with cull-bean feeding, it is suggested that salt is an appetizer and renders the food more palatable and it also possesses laxative qualities. For pen feeding, it is stated that it is best to have the water content of the ration below the daily requirement and then let the animal have access to water at will, or supply it regularly. For, if the food is exceedingly sloppy, the pig is compelled to consume unnaturally large quantities of the ration in order to satisfy his bodily needs. This distends the stomach, unbalances the whole digestive system, and makes a paunchy, ill formed animal, which at slaughtering time yields a very low per cent. of profitable carcass.

Corner Post Set in Concrete.

Dig the hole for the corner post about 6 inches larger than the post and put a few bricks in the bottom. Set the post in the center and fill in the intervening space with cement,



CORNER POST SET IN CONCRETE

rounding it up well at the top. Let the post stand for a week before stretching wire. Such a post will be found to last longer and be more solid

Lettuce During Winter.

It is but little trouble to have lettuce on any farm during the entire winter. I sow the seed thinly in the open ground early in the fall and when severe weather comes on transplant into cold frames, covering when very cold with glass, cloth or boards. The board frame should be banked up with earth and during real cold weather it is well to give an additional covering of straw mats or rough fodder. Those never having tried to grow lettuce in this way will be agreeably surprised to learn how little time and trouble it requires to give the family abundant supply of this wholesome relish. It is a much hardier plant than most people suppose.—Indiana Farmer.

Value of Breeds.

The value of breeds is greater than is known to some. Formerly it was considered necessary to keep a steer until 4 or years old before sending to market, but with the use of improved breeds steers can now be marketed at 2 or 3 years of age, and will be heavier than those of twice that age that are not well bred. Good breeds save time and feed, increase the weight, and lead to higher prices.

Guard Against Field Mice.

Field mice do not attack old trees if they can get the bark of young trees, but they sometimes do much damage to orchards. Wrap the trees with tar paper, extending the paper several inches into the ground. This method not only prevents the depredations of mice, but also serves to protect against the borers. The paper need not extend over a foot above ground.

MANY QUEER NEWSPAPERS.

A Journal for Which the Subscription Price is Eight Ducks a Year.

In Switzerland there is a newspaper especially for engaged couples. Agents all over the country collect particulars concerning young people who have become engaged to be married, and their names addresses and particulars of their social position appear in the weekly journal.

Every girl who is thus mentioned receives the paper for one year free, says the London Tit-Bits, the subscribers to it being chiefly tradespeople who send advertisements of their goods to those whose names are so published.

Rheumatism being such a universal complaint it is hardly to be wondered at that there exists a paper entirely for the benefit of the rheumatic sufferers.

This is published in Germany, and in it rheumatic patients discuss their symptoms and tell of anything that has proved a relief to their pains, while medical men contribute articles to it on the different phases, symptoms and species of rheumatism and the progress which the cure of rheumatism is steadily making. Needless to say, most rheumatic patients make a point of seeing this strange print.

There was staying in London recently the editor of the only illustrated paper in the whole of the Caucasus, who, therefore, is in the happy position of having no competitor. He is said to have made arrangements for the publishing of a world's miniature postcard newspaper, the print of which will be so small that the reader will be supplied with a magnifying glass in order to master the contents.

Greenland possesses one monthly journal called the Kalorikmit. It consists of a single sheet of three columns and is published at Godthaab, on the west coast of Greenland. Three months, subscription to the paper takes the peculiar form of two ducks. A sable skin will pay for the paper for a whole year.

America is the land of eccentric names for newspapers. Imagine yourself asking at the bookstall for the Crowbar or the Missing Link, or the Tar-heel, or the Buzz Saw, or the Arakansas Thomas Cat. These are actually the titles of newspapers in the States. Yet even these are hardly the worst, for among the list of papers in Alabama are the Hot Blast, Spot Cash and Wire Grass Siftings. The people of California are more or less proud of the Pomo-Tropic, the Buzz, and the Ojar, while Colorado has the Rattler.

Cows Horn is Useful.

Scientifically cow's horn is a combination of phosphate of lime, gelatin and albumen, and, like all nature's products, the ingredients are in the right proportions to make the article useful to man, as well as to the animal that bears it.

The lime makes the horn hard, but there is just enough lime to make it hard without making it brittle, and there is just enough gelatin to make the horn easy to cut and shape.

The core of the horn is bone and to get that out the horn is soaked in water for several weeks. When the core is taken out it is ground up and made into crucibles which are used for melting gold and silver in.

The outer end of the horn is hard and solid and that is used for making knife handles and other things. The hollow part of the horn is soaked for half an hour or so in boiling water, when it becomes soft and may easily be split with a knife.

It is then spread out flat and put between iron plates. There is a time when these horn plates are made very thin by hard pressure, and used in windows and lanterns as we now use glass. They may be made quite translucent.

When horn is heated it may be molded into almost any desired form. That is the way knife handles, buttons and other articles are made.—Chicago News.

Sins Against Our Eyes.

The first offense against the eyes is reading with a poor light. This requires the ciliary muscle to do extra work to sharpen sight. It applies to dim light, twilight, sitting too far from the light.

The second offense is one of posture—stooping or lying down congests the eye, besides requiring unnatural work of the eye muscles.

Reading on trains is our third offence, the motion causing such frequent changes of focus and position as to tax the muscles of accommodation as well as the muscles of fixation.

Reading without needed glasses or with badly fitted ones is the last. Eyestrain is certainly a factor in producing disease of every part of the eye. Old age is the time of retribution for those who have sinned against their eyes.—From Health.

A Fence of 2,036 Miles.

After five years' work Australia's great trans-continental rabbit proof fence has been completed. Its length is 2,036 miles, and the cost of erection has been nearly £250,000. It is furnished at intervals of five miles with systems of trays, in which hundreds of rabbits are captured and destroyed daily. Inside the barrier their appears as yet no trace of their presence.—London Tit-Bits.

Why does it always seem to rain harder on a Sunday just before church time than on a Saturday just before the matinee time?

Poetry Worth Reading.

Under Voices.

Behold the rose—the peerless one,
Sits laughing in the June day sun!
Her kisses wide around she throws;
So sweet and gracious her estate,
All hearts on her with worship wait
But hark! A murmur upward grows;
It takes the wave of summer air,
It gathers increase everywhere.
And to the dim horizon flows;
"We grass—we wild flowers of the plain,
We lowly are, that thou mayst reign
We are—that thou mayst be The Rose!"

Now, while this legionary sound
The leafy commonwealth flowed round
An Under Voice, in kindred tone,
Was borne from out Life's garden close.
From hearts unnumbered it arose;
From spirit unto spirit blown,
Softly imperious it came,
Dashing the Great in deed and fame;
"We win no trophies, mount no throne;
But toil your gifts, your valor bright;
We are the Dark; ye are the Light—
We are—that ye may shine alone!"

Craftsman of Song—whoe'er thou art—
The Under Voice beats on thy heart,
Crying: "No truth that thou mayst bring
Divinely to our waiting ears,
(Whether it be full joy or tears)
To us can come an alien thing
By our humanity impelled
Thy thought to utterance is swelled,
As draws the river from its spring:
We, though an unregarded throng,
Are still thy fostering source of song—
And we are mute that thou mayst sing!"

EDITH M. THOMAS.

The Poet's Pleasantry.

You man of shreds and patches,
needle, thread,
Won't you, please, come another day?
These dunning visits drive me off my head;
Reflect—did you e'er know a poet pay?

Why bother me, you butcher, grocer—why?
The age of miracles is long since o'er.
Can dollars from an empty pocket fly?
How many times I've told you that before.

Pierian pebbles will not yield you blood—
The Muse's mint is drained to its extent,
And what I earn I spend on daily food,
For even bards must have some nutriment.

You've other customers more prompt than I;
I'm sure they'd pay if you made request;
On them I think you might as well rely
And let a hardworked poet have a rest,

Yet some good faith I'd really like to show
By writing each of you a tripping rhyme,
Which may—why, what's your hurry must you go?
Good-by! I'll see you, p'r'aps, some other time!

LA TOUCHE HANCOCK.

Song of the Winds.

The winds—they come like hounds of the night,
And they will not let me be;
Whirling the leaves in their wayward flight,
Sweeping the hill and lea.
What of their song when the branches sway,
Ere the night shades lift to the dusk of day;
A ship is lost and a heart in vain
Waits and hopes at the window pane,
There by a cold, gray sea.

The winds—those trailing dogs of of the night,
Hark, hark to their whispering!
They moan of a soul that has taken flight,
And never a hope they bring.
The lights of the night gleam cold, so cold,
Over the hills and the upland wold—
And yonder a night bird, lonely, grieves
For you out there 'neath the sod and leaves—
And thus do the night winds sing!

Milwaukee Sentinel

A False Promise.

(When the web is on the grass
No rain can come to pass.
—Old saying.)

"I'll put my umbrella by,
My rubbers fling away;
Though somewhat dubious is the sky,
It cannot rain to-day."

She wore her very daintiest gown,
Her filmy hat was white;
Within an hour the floods came down—
Alack, the piteous sight!

Oh, all the jewelled webs were out
By trusting elfins spun;
And shall the little people doubt
The fealty of the sun?

ADA FOSTER MURRAY.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

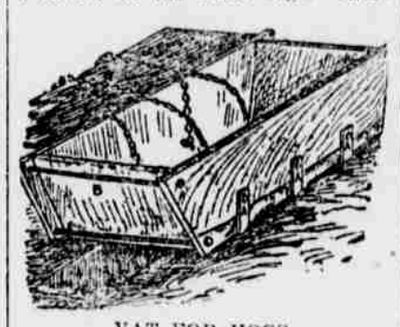
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

VAT FOR SCALDING HOGS.

Its Simplicity of Construction Recommends it For Use.

A very good vat for heating water or scalding hogs can be made in the following manner: Take two 2x12 planks and cut them so they are 6 feet on one edge and 5 feet 2 inches on the other edge. These



VAT FOR HOGS.

form the sides of the vat. For the ends take two pieces of 2x12 each plank 3 feet long. About three inches from each end of the two sides cut a groove across 2 inch wide and ¾ inches deep for the end of the sides to fit. Holes should be bored at top and bottom for half inch bolts across the ends to hold the sides in position.

The bottom of the vat is made of sheet iron nailed to the bottom and on to the vat. The vat should be long fasten at top and, also, should be wide enough to come around both ends and enough to come up the sides for two or three inches. Three irons 1½ inches thick and one inch wide are passed under the tank and used to support the bottom. They are shown at A. A. A. These should come up at least four inches at the side.

A trench 8 feet long, 20 inches wide, 15 inches deep, should be dug and the vat placed over it. The trench should be dug so that the wind has a straight draft under the vat. Fill the vat two-thirds full of water. The scraping bench should be set against the side of the vat.

Light chains each about 8 feet long are used to lower and raise the hog into the water. These chains should be fastened at the edge of the scraping bench and should be placed about 2 feet 6 inches apart. By placing these chains above the vat the hog can be lowered into the water and when scalded can be readily removed.—Prairie Farmer.

Growing Bacon Hogs.

Clover pasture greatly reduces the cost of feed, and stimulates a greater growth and vigor in the pigs than it possible to secure in confinement.

The pigs should for profit come in early spring and disposed of in November. At seven months they can be made to weigh between 180 and 200 pounds. Only breeding stock should be kept through the winter.

A bacon breed should be kept in preference to a lard breed for the reason that in the absence of corn a first class lard hog cannot be produced, while the feed that produces the choicest bacon can be grown in abundance—barley, peas, clover, roots etc.

The large Improved Yorkshire are kept on the experiment farm.

They are much more prolific than the lard breeds and take better to pasture.

In Canada this breed predominates and the bacon pork exported from that country is noted for its high quality.—Idaho Experiment Station.

Lincoln's Orderly Mind.

Lincoln's mind was orderly, though his methods were not. He neglected details because his thought, which was "as direct as flight," passed instantly to the vital spot, and all else seemed unimportant. "If I can free this case from technicalities and get it properly swung to the jury I'll win it," he used to say; and this was his mental attitude toward all legal questions. He had no training in technicalities as long as the firm of Stuart & Lincoln lasted, and it is doubtful if any teaching would have qualified him for attorney work or made him a master of detail. Yet as an office lawyer, such as rules the destinies of our modern corporate interests, he probably would have been invaluable. His mind comprehended large subjects without the slightest effort. Once concentrated on an issue he passed directly to the point, disregarded the thousand and one contingencies, all the academic pros and cons and reduced the problem to its simplest possible form.—Century Magazine

The Watchword of Women.

Modesty is woman's watchword. Whatever threatens her delicate sense of modesty, frightens her. For this reason many a woman permits diseases of the delicate womanly organs to become aggravated because she cannot bring herself to submit to the ordeal of unpleasant questionings, offensive examinations, and obnoxious local treatments, which some physicians find necessary. Doubtless thousands of the women who have taken advantage of Dr. Pierce's offer of free consultation by letter, have been led to do so by the escape thus offered from a treatment repugnant to modesty. Any sick woman may write to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., in perfect confidence; all letters being treated as strictly private and sacredly confidential, and all answers being sent in plain envelopes with no advertising or other printing upon them. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been long hailed as a "God-send to women." It makes weak women strong and sick women well. "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol. All its ingredients printed on every bottle wrapper.

Borrowell—"Bjones is what I would call a fair-weather friend." Wigwag—"Ah, he has sense enough not to lend you his umbrella, eh?"

ALL THE GOOD QUALITIES of Ely's Cream Balm, solid, are found in Liquid Cream Balm, which is intended for use in atomizers. That it is a wonderful remedy for Nasal Catarrh is proved by an ever-increasing mass of testimony. It does not dry out nor rasp the tender air-passages. It allays the inflammation and goes straight to the root of the disease. Obstinate old cases have yielded in a few weeks. All druggists, 75c., including spraying tube, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

Rollingstone Nomoss—"Me old teacher uster tell me dat a fool an' his money was soon parted." Tatterdon Torn—"Gee! I wish I could be foolish about ten cents' worth jist at dis minute."

A Reliable Remedy

Ely's Cream Balm

is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., druggists or by mail. In liquid form, 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., May 4, 1908.

Senator Culberson, Democratic leader of the Senate, is making an earnest effort in the closing hours of the session to secure action by the Republican majority on some measures which he regards as of vital importance to the welfare of the people and, if he can secure the hearty co-operation of his party colleagues, the next weeks of Congress may witness filibusters at both ends of the Capitol with possibly a postponement of the final date of adjournment. The four measures on which the Senator from Texas will take his stand, provided always he finds he can rely on the co-operation of his colleagues, are the Overman anti-injunction bill, which has already passed the Senate, the Fulton bill, which is a Republican measure, and which provides that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall pass on the reasonableness of all proposed increases of railway freight rates; the campaign publicity bill, and the Culberson bill which provides that railways must furnish a sufficient number of cars to supply the needs of shippers. Unfortunately there is some question as to how far Mr. Culberson's colleagues will stand by him in the proposed programme. Many of them are anxious to get away from Washington and two, at least, have indicated that they will do nothing which would materially prolong the session.

***

In the House, John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader is putting the Republicans in a worse hole than ever and there is reason to believe that as a result of his tactics some of them will find their re-election a most difficult proposition. Recently the Democratic leader caused to be brought into the House a small table, provided with pens and ink, and placed it before the Speaker's desk. On the table he placed the petition signed by all the Democratic members praying the Speaker to permit the bill removing the duty on wood pulp to come to a vote. Mr. Williams, in an eloquent speech, besought the Republicans, at least thirty of them, to sign the petition so that the Speaker would be compelled at least to submit the question to a caucus of the House. He reminded them that this legislation had been recommended by President Roosevelt in the most earnest terms, that it was approved of by their prospective presidential candidate, Secretary Taft, and that it had the unanimous support of newspaper publishers in all parts of the country. But the Republicans greeted his eloquence with laughter and jeers and refused to add one signature to the petition.

***

A peculiar drama is being enacted by Senator Aldrich and Speaker Cannon with regard to the financial legislation recommended by the President. The House has indicated its great unwillingness to pass the Aldrich bill, but Mr. Cannon has promised that it shall, and he is carefully making his preparations to coerce the majority into doing his bidding. He has caused the Public Building bill, popularly known as the "Pork Barl," to be held up and he will not permit its final passage until the majority have voted as he tells them to on the financial bill. The Public Building bill contains provision for post-offices, customs houses and similar buildings which will reach an aggregate cost of $20,000,000. The passage of this bill is of vital importance to some members and its failure would probably defeat certain members when they stand for re-election. They dare not do anything to defeat the measure and consequently it seems probable that Mr. Cannon will be able to drive them ultimately into accepting the Aldrich bill, whether they like it or not. Of course Mr. Cannon has the advantage of standing with the President on the Aldrich bill, for Mr. Roosevelt realizes that it is the only financial measure which can be passed and he thinks it would be criminal to risk another financial stringency with no provision for an emergency currency.

***

In the opinion of some prominent Democrats the Bryan boom has received something of a setback recently and they are anxiously awaiting the developments of the next few weeks. Frederick B. Lynch, treasurer of the Minnesota Democratic committee, and head of the Johnson boom in Chicago, was in Washington last week working like a Trojan for his hero. Mr. Lynch has held a number of conferences with Southern and Eastern Democrats and he declares that "all of the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, and all of the coast and gulf states with the exception of Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, will send uninstructed delegates to Denver. Included in this list will be Michigan, Ohio and the West coast states." Mr. Lynch, replying to a question, said, "I am confident that considerably less than half of the delegates will be instructed for Mr. Bryan and while I am not claiming that all who are uninstructed will be for Governor Johnson, I am confident that he will have a majority of the uninstructed delegates." Mr. Lynch said he believed there would be nearly 500 delegates against Bryan on the first ballot.

***

President Roosevelt is trying hard to figure that he won a victory on the battleship vote in the Senate, when his recommendation of four battleships was turned down but the leaders did commit themselves to a programme of two new battleships a year. The fact is that Senator Beveridge made such a foolish, jingo speech in favor of the four battleship amendment that some Senators voted against it who would have liked to do otherwise. They felt that after the Beveridge speech a vote for four ships would be taken by foreign nations, and especially by Japan, as an endorsement of Beveridge's absurd and frothy declamation.

Flies and Mignonette.

"For those who object to wire netting in the windows during the summer, a new idea has been found to prevent flies and such annoying pests from entering the house. This preventative is a window-box of mignonette. It seems that the insects do not care to face the odor of this charming flower, so that it is an effectual barrier against their invasion. It sounds like a very pretty idea, and we may expect to see ugly wire screens entirely discarded and the windows decorated with dainty boxes filled with the sweet blossoms."

The above is clipped from an exchange, but we don't take any stock in it. The mignonette scheme may work all right early in the season, but later on when the flies wake up, the old wire screens will go in just the same. A fly can revel in a manure heap and feast on carrion of the rankest kind, and it is absurd to say that he will turn his nose up at a sweet little flower.

Mignonette is all right in its place, but don't depend on it to keep the flies out.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The effect of malaria lasts a long time.

You catch cold easily or become run-down because of the after effects of malaria.

Strengthen yourself with *Scott's Emulsion*.

It builds new blood and tones up your nervous system.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

PILLOWS FOR THE SICK.

Have Plenty of Little Ones to Tuck in Around an Invalid.

There is no problem more difficult of solution than how to make a long stay in bed or a convalescing period comfortable for the patient.

Pillows, pillows, pillows, a score or more of them is the solution, says the Circle. Not full sized heavy feather pillows, but small light wool, down, hair, or even balm cushions are the comforts which ease the patient's tired muscles.

They should be in sizes ranging from ten to eighteen inches in length and from eight to twelve inches wide, or they can be made square. The larger ones are excellent if made of hair and tufted like a mattress.

These little comfort cushions can be slipped under the neck, at the small of the back, under the knees or heels, and placed where a tired arm can rest comfortably upon them; this for the patient in bed.

When the patient is sitting up the pillows can be tucked in all the hollows, and are especially useful in preventing that awful ache where the bend of the knees rests against the chair.

These small pillows also fit nicely in the hollows of the regular bed pillows when the patient sits up in bed, and they are convenient for the nurse to rest her elbow or neck upon if she has to support the patient for any length of time. A good round dozen of these cushions will not be too many and they will be found an invaluable aid to both nurse and patient.

Maine Man Up on Turnips.

The lobby of the Saco court room has its usual number of story tellers. A venerable member of the bar told the following story recently: A young lawyer of the village of Marshfield once came to Daniel Webster and asked him what he had better study to build himself up in his profession. "Turnip seed," was the laconic reply. The disciple of Blackstone followed his advice. He studied up everything that bore upon the subject of turnips, until he became a master of the principles of that vegetable. A year or two afterward a neighboring farmer originated a new turnip, from the sale of whose seed he expected to make a fortune. Another neighbor began to raise and sell the same seed and a lawsuit resulted. The originator of the seed came to retain Webster to prosecute the case. Webster replied: "I am not as well booked upon turnips as I ought to be, but there is a young fellow over at the village who knows all about them. Go and get him. He will win your case." The farmer posted off and engaged him. When the trial came off the lawyer, astonished the judge, jury, and audience, by his profound learning on the subject of turnips. The case was triumphantly won, and the young lawyer started on the road to fame and fortune.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Thumb Bells.

The thimble was originally called a thumb bell by the English, because worn on the thumb, then a thumble, and finally its present name. It was a Dutch invention, and was first glass and pearl. In China beautiful carved pearl thimbles are seen, brought to England in 1695.

Thimbles were formerly made out of iron and brass, but in comparatively late years, they have been made of gold, silver, steel, horn, ivory, and even glass and pearl thimbles are seen, bound with gold and with the end of gold.

The first thimble introduced into Siam was a bridal gift from the king to the Queen; it is shaped liked a lotus bud, made of gold and thickly studded with diamonds arranged to spell the Queen's name.

DOG, GIRL, AND SALOON.

The Little Maid Was Forced To Give Vent To Her Feelings.

A [illegible] at one end of a [illegible] and a very small girl at the other end formed a combination which attracted the attention of a casual pedestarian in a quiet side street.

The little girl doubtless thought that she was taking the dog out for an airing, but the big animal himself appeared to have the impression that he was the leader of the expedition, and, beyond question, the balance of power was entirely on his side. He dragged the girl along, despite her scolding and expostulation, at a pace which kept her breathless.

Suddenly, either from a whim of his own or because somebody had been in the habit of taking him there, he darted through the swinging doors of a corner saloon. The little girl looked horrified, but, clinging determinedly to her end of the leash, she followed her charge, and as the doors swung shut behind her the casual pedestarian heard this exasperated remonstrance:

"Oh, darnfound it! Don't you know ladies don't go there? It's only a place for mans!"

Her Idea of a Setter.

Mr. Fatbush—"I have just bought a Gordon setter."

Mrs. Flatbush—"Well, I hope to gracious it will set better than our other hens!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Pays For Stolen Apples.

Horace Richardson, for many years a leading grocer, but now retired, is in receipt of a letter mailed in this city from an unknown writer, reading: "Mr. Richardson—When I was a girl, a few years ago, I was in your store, with other girls. I took some apples unknown to you, which we ate. I didn't know it was wrong, but I have learned since I grew older, and I inclose 25 cents in stamps, which will fully repay you for all loss by my act."

No name is signed to the letter, but the writer adds: "You do not know who I am but if we both go to heaven then you will know."—Indianapolis News.

Jurors for May Court.

Following is the list of jurymen drawn by the Jury Commissioners and Sheriff Ent for May term:

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Bruce Shultz, Berwick.
Mike Barrett, Jr., Conyngham.
Jere. H. Fahringer, Bloomsburg.
T. E. Ash, Stillwater.
Adam Smith, Berwick.
Thomas Y. Hess, Jackson.
Iram Lyons, Madison.
Eli Derr Hemlock.
A. W. Hess, Mifflin.
M. A. Phillips, Benton Borough.
Clark Miller, Bloomsburg.
A. F. Deaner, Main.
H C. Laubach, West Berwick.
Charles Cooper, Bloomsburg.
Robert Hampton, Conyngham.
Charles M. Harder, Catawissa Boro.
Isaac Lyons, Millville.
Amasa Lowen, Benton township.
Barton T. Pursel, Bloomsburg.
A. S. Truckenmiller, Catawissa Boro.
Bradley Leacock, West Berwick.
Fred K. Chrisman, Berwick.
George Michaels, Conyngham.
H H. Sands, Bloomsburg.
H. D. Boston, Sugarloaf.
James E. Beach, Beaver.
A. H. Varner, Berwick.
N. J. Mansfield, Berwick.
Harry Yaples, Scott.
John R. Deimer, Catawissa Borough.
Samuel Steelfox, Conyngham.
Austin Correll, Hemlock.
A. C. Adams, Briarcreek.
Adam Knouse, Sugarloaf.
Emanuel Appleman, Orangeville.
John S. Keller, Sugarloaf.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

Directions with each Vial in Five Languages. English, German, Spanish, Portuguese and French.

No.	FOR	Price
1.	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, or Worm Colic	25
3.	Colic, Crying and Wakefulness of Infants	25
4.	Diarrhea of Children and Adults	25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8.	Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	25
13.	Croup, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Malaria	25
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding, External, Internal	25
18.	Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	25
19.	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in Head	25
20.	Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough	25
21.	Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	25
27.	Kidney Disease, Gravel, Calculi	25
28.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness	1.00
29.	Sore Mouth, Fever Sores or Canker	25
30.	Urinary Incontinence, Wetting Bed	25
34.	Sore Throat, Quinsy and Diphtheria	25
35.	Chronic Congestions, Headaches	25
77.	Grippe, Hay Fever and Summer Colds	25

A small bottle of Pleasant Pellets, fits the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price.

Medical Book sent free.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEO. MEDICINE CO., Corner William and John Streets, New York.

The Quality of Hay.

The value of your hay depends upon its quality, and quality depends upon when you cut it and how well you put it up and store it. Black or musty hay shows careless work. The object should be to get the crop cured and in mow without the loss of any of the good qualities it had when standing as grass. Good hay is nothing but grass, with the water squeezed out.

When turning bulls out into the pasture, it is well to see that the fences are made secure. Where neighbors' cattle are running in adjoining fields, bulls are liable to break over, and then there is trouble, and probably a damage suit.

Kills Of Mice.

To do away with mice a mixture of equal parts of flour and plaster of paris is said to be excellent. No moisture is applied to the powder, but all food is put away and the mixture is left on a plate where the mice will get it. After one repast they return no more.

Unkind.

"It was simply wonderful what that thought-reader did," giggled the elderly spinster. "He divined everything by just looking into my face."

"H'm. He probably read between the lines," purred her dearest friend.

Silly Idea.

"Among the Quakers," said Miss Wise, "I believe the men wear their hats in church."

"How ridiculous!" exclaimed Miss Gidday. "As if any one could possibly be interested in men's hats."—Philadelphia Press.

The Burden.

"The late Senator Pettus," said a Selma man, "came to view with a little alarm, in his latter years the immense and unrestricted immigration to our shores.

"Walking one evening with him, I pointed to a foreigner marching along at the head of his family. The man was tall, erect, robust, a superbly handsome fellow.

"'There,' I said 'is a fine figure of an immigrant. See how he carries himself.'

"Senator Pettus laughed bitterly.

"'Yes,' he said, 'and see how he gets his wife carry everything else.'"

Too Strenuous.

"My son tells me you've discharged him," said the office boy's mother, "and I think that's strange; you advertised for a strong boy, and he's certainly—"

"He's too strong, madam," interrupted the employer. "In the single day he was here he broke all the rules of this office and some of the furniture."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

¶ First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7 30 a. m.

¶ From Power House.
* Saturday night only.
† P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	21 A.M. ‡	P.M. †	P.M. ‡	A.M
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 05
Zaners	f9 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	f10 00	f3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	f10 03	f3 40	f7 21	8 56
Laubachs	f10 08	f3 45	f7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	f1010	f3 47	f7 33	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD

	22 A.M. †	A.M. †	P.M. ‡	A.M. ‡	A.M. †
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 36
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	f11 00	f4 47	f7 12	.....
Laubachs	f6 03	f11 02	f4 48	f7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	f6 12	f11 06	f4 53	f7 22	12 05
Edsons	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	f5 17	f7 45	12 50
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. P & R	...	...	...	8 25	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily ¶ Sunday only. f Flag stop.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 35 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PATENTS

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

EASY ROW

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
FOR
Headache

FOR
NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses
25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

Capital $100,000 | Undivided Profits $30.000 | Surplus $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

OFFICERS:

W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. M. I. Low, Vice President.
Frank Ikeler, Cashier.

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J. M Staver,	M. I. Low,	Louis Gross,	M. E Stackhouse.

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

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All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY MAY 7, 1908.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

Democratic State Committee Rooms
Harrisburg, Pa., April 1, 1908.

As directed by the Democratic State Central Committee at a special meeting held in the Board of Trade rooms, in this city on Wednesday, February 26th, 1908, notice is hereby given that the Democratic State Convention will convene in the Orpheum Theatre, at Harrisburg,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20th, 1908,

at 11 o'clock a. m. The business for which the convention will meet will be.

To nominate one candidate for Superior Court Judge:

Two candidates for Presidential Electors-at-Large,

To elect in the manner provided by the rules of the party: four Delegates and four Alternates-at-Large to the National Democratic Convention;

To certify the nomination of thirty-two Presidential Electors, as named by the delegates from the respective Congressional Districts of the State,

And to act upon and determine such other matters, relating to the welfare and success of the party within the State, as may be brought before it.

P. GRAY MEEK, Secretary.
GEORGE M. DIMELING, Chairman.

A MAN WHO ACHIEVES.

We take it that the voters of this district will have little difficulty in determining their course with respect to voting for Congress this year. The record of our present member looks like a revelation to most of us. For years the rule for the Representative for this district has been, apparently, to do as little as possible. The ambition of Mr. McHenry appears to have been to achieve as much as possible in the interest of his constituents. He has been both industrious and efficient.

It is difficult to measure the advantage to a constituency of an efficient and capable Representative in Congress. The seat of the National government is a long ways distant from the average citizen even though he resides only a few hours off. We do not get very close even to the State government because our local concerns are regulated mainly by our local officials as they ought to be. But to those who have business with the National government, such as soldiers who have pension interests to look after and others who are concerned about postal routes and similar affairs, it is important to have a Representative in Congress who has the ability and understanding as well as the inclination to serve them.

It is not invidious to say that no district in the whole country has been more faithfully and efficiently served during the present session of Congress than this one. Hon. John G. McHenry has been literally "on the job," if that phrase is allowable, from the beginning. He has not only been earnest and active in behalf of his constituents but he has been exceptionally efficient and effective. If he had been in the service for a dozen years he could hardly have done better and yet with the additional experience he would have achieved more.

THE ESSENCE OF MEANNESS.

Only those who watch with keen interest can measure accurately the mean impulses of the pigmies who control the Republican majority in the present Congress. We are influenced to this observation by an incident that has been brought to our notice by one who "has been on the job," so to speak, during the present session. It will be remembered that during the special session of the Legislature in 1906, and to some extent during the regular session of 1907, the Republican leaders made it a rule to allow no Democrat to initiate any important legislation. Whenever a Democrat would offer a bill of that sort it would be smothered in committee and a Republican would present a similar measure or one substantially the same, which would be considered. But the matter was attributed to the picayune spirit which dominated the majority and dismissed.

In Washington, during the present session of Congress, however, the same spirit has been revealed. One conspicuous case will serve to illustrate this point. Early in the session, or to be exact, on the 12th day of December, 1907, Representative William B. Wilson, of Tioga county, introduced a general widows' pension bill providing for a flat rate of $12 a month for all widows of honorably discharged soldiers who had served ninety days or longer during the Civil war. The bill was held in committee about a month and then reported out, not as Mr. Wilson's bill, but as the product of the committee. It is substantially, almost literally, the measure introduced by Mr. Wilson. But Mr. Wilson is a Democrat who happened to be elected in a Republican district and it wouldn't do to have his name associated with so popular a measure. It might help him to a re-election.

Representative John G. McHenry has made a very similar experience during the present session. He was among the first to attack currency legislation and early in the session introduced two bills, one providing for emergency currency and the other proposed to guarantee bank deposits. Both were referred to committee and buried. But subsequently Mr. Fowler, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, introduced a bill embodying one of Mr. McHenry's ideas and Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, introduced a bill expressing the other, while McHenry's bills were pigeon-holed. Other Democratic Representatives have had similar experiences and the plain inference is that the purpose was to prevent Democrats from getting credit for initiating pupular legislation. This is peanut politics carried to the limit. It is the very essence of meanness.—*Watchman.*

We Trust Doctors

If you are suffering from impure blood, thin blood, debility, nervousness, exhaustion, you should begin at once with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the Sarsaparilla you have known all your life. Your doctor knows it, too. Ask him about it.

Unless there is daily action of the bowels, poisonous products are absorbed, causing headache, biliousness, nausea, dyspepsia, and thus preventing the Sarsaparilla from doing its best work. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. Act gently. all vegetable.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's HAIR VIGOR. AGUE CURE. CHERRY PECTORAL.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

EXPOSED HYPOCRISY.

Ever since the exposure of the Capitol looting by a Democratic State Treasurer the Republican party managers in Pennsylvania have been vociferously expressing their righteous wrath over the betrayal of trust on the part of the Organization State officials involved. How genuine is their indignation? Let the following excerpt from the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention last week answer the question:

We believe that the business of all departments of our State government under Republican control is being wisely and honestly conducted.

The careful limitation of this expression of confidence to the "departments of our State government under Republican control" is a deliberately pointed insult to State Treasurer Berry, he being the head of the only department of the State government not under Republican control. It was Berry who turned the light on the Capitol thieves It was he who made necessary the repudiation of the detected grafters in the Republican ranks by the undetected grafters. In revenge for the humiliation his steadfast devotion to duty has put upon the Organization responsible for the plundering he is maliciously singled out from all the other State officials to be charged by implication with unwisely and dishonestly conducting his office.

If the leaders of the Republican party in Pennsylvania were sincere in their professions with regard to the wholesale robbery of the taxpayers in the Capitol construction they would have heaped unstinted praise upon the courageous official who came to the people's rescue even in their State platform. In common decency they could have done no less. But they stand before the voters of Pennsylvania as self-confessed hypocrites. In their eagerness to slap the author of their misfortunes they have forgotten caution and publicly stultified themselves. Low cunning has blundered. The sheep's clothing of penitence no longer disguises the Organization wolf. The people have in the Republican platform a vivid X-ray impression of the real attitude of the virtuous Republican party toward the greatest political crime in Pennsylvania's history.

Phila. Record.

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office.

Dangerous Extravagance of Congress.

(From Leslie's Weekly.)

In opposing the President's proposition for four more battleships in the present session of Congress, Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, said that "in preparation for war the United States, with an army of 52,000 men and a navy of 42,000, is expending this year only $66,000,000 less than England, with an army of 204,000 men and a navy of 129,000 men; only $35,000,000 less than Germany, with her army of 600,000 and her navy of 62,000; and we are spending $2,683,000 more than France, with her army of 550,000 men and her navy of 56,000 men." These are portentious words for the Republican party which is in control of all branches of the government. The man who uttered them is chairman of the House Appropriations Committee and one of the Republican leaders of that chamber. Moreover, the appropriations for the army and navy which he denounced thus when they were before the House have been increased since that time. They are larger than in any year except during the Civil War and the Spanish war periods. This immense outlay in time of profound peace is, considering the relatively diminutive size of our army and navy, discreditable to the Republican party, and may prove dangerous to it.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

Picketing Unlawful.

New York Supreme Court Upholds Injunction Restraining It.

The right of an employer to enjoin picketing by strikers is upheld by the special term of the Supreme Court of New York in New York Central Iron Works Company vs. Brennan, 105 N. Y Supp. 869. In this case, it appeared that the strikers had pickets on the employer's premises, and as the employees who had taken the place of the strikers who were on picket duty were going to and from their work the pickets would call them "scabs," reproach them for working for the employer, thus depriving the pickets of their bread, and threaten them with death if they entered the premises.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Schley Bryan's Naval Head.

Nebraskan Would Give Him Chance to Clean Out Department.

It is said by friends of W. J. Bryan that Admiral Winfield Scott Schley will be offered the Secretaryship of the Navy in case the Nebraskan is elected President. It would be the first time in history that any naval officer has received this position. Heretofore the Department has been run by the Bureau of Navigation, and Secretary of the Navy has not been much more than a chief clerk who registers the decrees of that bureau.

It is said that Bryan intends, in case he becomes President, to make a clean sweep of this ring and to inaugurate a new deal all around. He does not believe it possible to do that without a practical naval officer at the head of the Department.

Admiral Schley has not been approached by any representative of Bryan on this question, and knows nothing of it. It has not been confided by Bryan to anybody outside the circle of his most intimate friends.

Immensity of Our Gold Industry.

(Walter Hartly Meredith in Leslie's Weekly.)

An eagle, a ten-dollar gold piece, is just abou one inch in diameter. Imagine a glittering yellow ribbon of ten dollar gold pieces, lying edge to edge, beginning at San Francisco and extending eastward through the Sacramento valley of California across the lofty Sierra Nevada Mountains, spanning the great American desert in Nevada and Utah, over the prairies of Wyoming and Nebraska, across the green fields of Iowa and Illinois, over Indiana and Ohio, through the hills of New York and Massachusetts, and out into the Atlantic Ocean, half way to the British Isles—imagine this continuous string of golden *eagles* edge to edge, without break or interruption, over this vast stretch of land and sea—a distance which consumes at least eight days in the swiftest express trains and ocean steamers—and you will be able to form some conception of the amount of gold that has been produced in the United States.

It requires some such illustration as this to grasp the immensity of the gold industry, to form some definite idea of the importance and magnitude of the gold production of the North American continent.

The profits from the gold industry are magnificent. They are greater than in any other department of commercial activity. The figures of the world's production are enormous. In 1907 the output of the gold mines of the earth amounted to nearly a half a billion dollars. Of this vast sum about one-half, or more than $200,000,000, was net profit. No other industry can make such a showing as this. This gold was found in America, in Mexico, in South Africa, in Australia, and else where.

This huge sum of profits, more than $200,000,000, was distributed to scores of thousands of people.

Have You Got a Flag for Decoration Day and Fourth of July?

Our flag now contains forty-six stars, a new State being admitted to the Union, and everybody needs a new flag. You can get one, a fine hand-sewed, fast colors, forty-six stars, with *The Philadelphia Press*, daily, one year, both for $3.50. The flag alone is worth $2.00. By special arrangement direct with the manufacturer, *The Press* has secured a limited number of these flags and offers them to its subscribers at this exceptionally low price. Send a check for $3.50 today to *The Philadelphia Press*, Circulation Department, Seventh and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, and get both flag and the great metropolitan newspaper. Or, hand your order to your postmaster or newsdealer.

THE COUNTY'S MONEY.

The report of County Treasurer Rhoads for April shows that he received $11,280.40
Balance from March 2,143.95
$13,424.35
Paid out during month 5,006 48
Balance on hand $ 8,417.87

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

SUBSTANTIAL

Lowering of Suit Prices!

Today we commence a period of Suit Selling destined to be the best in the department's history. To get quickly to the bottom of the matter, these few facts are told. Within a very short time the space occupied by these suits will be taken for advance summer garments. This low price method is taken to get what Spring Suits remain out in time to accommodate the new arrivals.

The following prices will prove interesting to the woman who has yet to purchase her Spring Suit.

$10.00 SUITS FOR $7.50.

Latest styles stripes and plain colors. Sale Price $7.50.

$12.00 SUITS FOR $9.98.

Blue and brown, self striped Panama, Prince Chap Style. Sale Price $9 98.

$14.00 SUITS FOR $10.00.

Worsteds and self stripe Panama, Prince Chap and Cutaway style. Sale Price $10.00.

$17.50 SUITS FOR $15.50.

Excellent quality of Chiffon Panama, blues, browns and black. Jacket 27 inches, ¾ fitting back with dip front, worth $20.00. Sizes 14 to 40. Sale Price $15.50.

$18.00 and $20.00 SUITS FOR $12.98.

Sizes 14 to 36—every suit a new creation.

22.50 and 23.00 SUITS FOR 16.00

Elegant materials and tailorings—blues, brown and greens. Many of the best models. Sale Price $16.00.

25.00 SUITS FOR 17.50.

Excellent assortment, most all sizes in this lot. Best styles included. High grade handsome materials.

32.00 and 35.00 SUITS FOR 25.00.

The newest creations. Some of them copies of fine imported models, fine quality of fabrics—good color variety. Sale Price $25.00.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

We Have Ten Styles of

Envelopes and Paper to Match

—FOR—

Invitations, Acceptances, Regrets, Announcements, &c.

Full size Wedding with two Envelopes, down to Billet-doux size with Card to Fit.

Twenty-Four Styles of Type

FOR CARDS AND INVITATIONS.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Cut off that cough with
Jayne's Expectorant
and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.
The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.
Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

EVANS' SHOE STORE

Ready for Spring Business.

Great 1908 Spring line of Shoes and Oxfords. Every Shoe or Oxford in our Spring line will carry with it ALL THE QUALITY it is possible to put into a shoe consistent with price.

Prices $1.50 to $6.00

ALL SIZES.

THE PROGRESSIVE SHOE STORE

CHAS. M. EVANS.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1908

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, a. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Clark & Son have in their lower show window a line of hat ornaments at greatly reduced prices. They are closing them out.

C. W. Derr was re-elected County Superintendent of Montour county on Tuesday, and his salary was increased to $1500.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University at Worcester, Mass., has been secured as the orator for commencement day at the Normal.

A lunch supper will be given in the First M. E. church dining hall on Friday evening from 5 to 10 o'clock. Tickets 15 cents; ice cream and cake extra.

June 30th has been fixed by Governor Stuart as the date for the execution of Stanley Marcavitch, now in the Northumberland county jail under conviction for murder in the first degree.

Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity church, New York, died last Thursday, aged 81 years. He had been rector since 1862. He was a son of Gen. John A. Dix.

The Milton delegation of Elks will go to the State Convention at Scranton on May 13th, in automobiles. About ninety members will attend, going in twenty autos owned by Milton Elks. They will start in the morning, and will probably pass through Bloomsburg.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

KILLED IN THE MINES.

Father Serving as a Juror at Court.

William Flanagan, of Centralia, who was serving here as a juror at court, on Tuesday received word that his son, James Flanagan, aged 19 years, was instantly killed at the Centralia colliery, of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. He was employed as a loader, and in passing between two cars was caught by the bumpers at the waist, and the life crushed out of him.

The father was at once excused, and was driven home in a livery rig. The young man was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

A western editor says: "There are three things which no man can do to the satisfaction of other men—make love, poke the fire and run a paper. No matter if a man has no more sense than an oyster and does not know how many toes he has, he always knows how to run the paper better than the editor. And, what is more, he tells it all in the street car. But, despite all this valuable advice that is wasted, the editors still go on making blunders and money. The old fashioned editor who had to be all things to all men is passing away. The time has come when a man who runs a paper is his own master."

Body Identified.

The body of a man which was found last Sunday at Kipp's Run, in the river, has been identified as that of Abram Jones, of Plymouth, who disappeared on March 15th, leaving a note for his wife saying she would never see him again. He was supposed to be temporarily insane. The body was taken to Plymouth by relatives.

Albra W. Baker, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

DISEASES OF CHILDREN A SPECIALTY

Corner of Third and West Streets, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hours:—Until 10 a. m. 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Both Telephones.

5-7-6m

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered of record by Recorder of Deeds Frank W. Miller:

William W. Smith and wife, Etta M. Phillips for 97 acres of land in Benton township.

William S. Johnson and wife, to Mary Jane Faust for a lot of ground corner of Market and Twelfth streets in the Borough of Berwick.

Mary M. McManemon, Jr., to Margaret Burke for the surface right to a lot of ground in Borough of Centralia.

William Ivey and Mary Ann Ivey, to Samuel R. VanHorn for 7 acres and 119 perches of land in Hemlock township.

William W. Turnbach to Mary H. Dendler for a lot of ground on the westerly side of Pine street in the Borough of Berwick.

Jane Rantz to Lawson Fritz for 5 acres of land in Benton township.

W. Frank Hughes and wife to Emma Coughlin for a lot of ground in the Borough of West Berwick.

Milton H. Croop and wife to Walter A. Hughes for a lot of ground in the Borough of West Berwick.

Clarence E. Drum and wife to Henry L. Vanderslice for 124 acres and 113 square perches of land situate in Centre township.

Daniel Fisher to William H. Fisher for 126 acres of land in Main township.

James Price et al. to Elizabeth Vaughn for a lot of ground in Germantown, Conyngham township.

Charles Werkheiser and wife to H. L. Thomas for 73 acres and 95 perches of land situate in Hemlock township.

Womanly Wisdom.

A stitch today may save a rip tomorrow.

Let somebody else light the kitchen fire with kerosene.

Woman, if you have a good husband, make the most of him; you may never have another as good as John.

Keep your cats so well fed in bird-nesting time that they will be too lazy to go after the young birds. Cats are among the worst enemies of birds.

Broiled calf's liver is excellent. Have it cut in rather thick slices, pour boiling water over them, wipe dry, dip in melted butter, dredge with flour and broil over a clear fire until just cooked through.

A happy man or woman is a better thing to find than a five-pound note. He or she is a radiating focus of good will; and his or her entrance into a room is as though another candle had been lighted.

Let your boy go hunting, but arm him with microscope, opera glasses and camera, rather than sling-shot, rifle or cruel traps. From the use of the first weapons, he will learn lessons of patience, industry and beauty. With the latter he will receive an education that will make him hard and unfeeling, if not actually cruel.

When making lye from hardwood ashes, use a barrel having holes bored in the bottom. Have it raised in a slanting position on four bricks resting on a wide board, with a channel cut in the board for the lye to run off into a kettle. Soak the ashes first by pouring on a little water at a time, and then a gallon every hour or so until the strength is extracted.

The farmer's wife has been given a good deal of advice as to how she may make pin-money, but she wants more than pins. She would like a few ribbons and a spring bonnet, to say nothing of gloves and shoes and a few yards of edging and filmy lace. How would it do for the husband to cut off his tobacco expenditures, and help out the good woman in her struggle for pin-money?

—*May Farm Journal.*

Townsend's show windows, always up-to date, are now filled with all sorts of seasonable things for men's wear, in the latest styles. The windows, however, are only a hint of the immense stock inside,

Sons of Veterans Encampment.

The 28th Annual Encampment of the Pennsylvania Division of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., will be held at Williamsport during the week, beginning June 7th, 1908. It will be an affair of far more than ordinary import, since preparations are being made to have this the largest and most imposing encampment ever held by this meritorious organization.

The camp will open on Sunday, June 7th at 2:00 p. m., with religious services.

Tuesday afternoon the sham battle takes place, in which several thousand of the Reserves will participate, as well as the four companies of N. G. P., located at Williamsport. Twenty thousand rounds of shells will be fired off in this battle.

Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the monster parade will start and the route covers all the principal streets of the city. Five hundred tents will be pitched on the camp grounds for the use of the Sons of Veterans. Besides the numerous bands there will be at least 3,000 men and 150 horses in the line of parade, which will make it a spectacle worth seeing, equal to the sham battle on Tuesday afternoon.

CIVIC BRANCH CONVENTION.

The Civic branch of the organization will be in session all day Wednesday, Thursday forenoon, as well as part of Friday. The various local committees are highly enthusiastic in their efforts to make this the grandest affair ever seen in Williamsport.

PLENTY OF PLEASURE.

Automobile rides over the Grampian Hills and along the level expanse for miles in and about the city; grand military balls; steam boat rides on the beautiful Susquehanna between Williamsport and Sylvan Dell Park, five miles east of Williamsport, as well as between the city and Nippono Park, twelve miles west of Williamsport, and many other amusements are on the week's program.

Lumbermen Track a Bear.

The Danville *Morning News* of May 2nd says: "R. N. Lyons, Elmer Lyons and Charles Keefer, lumbermen in the employ of the Catawissa Paper Mill company, are firmly convinced that the ridge between Dutch and Frosty valleys, only a few miles from Danville, is the habitat of a bear, one of the biggest of its kind.

Bruin was tracked in the soft ground yesterday forenoon and he was only a short distance ahead of the men. Each of the party is a woodsman of life-long experience and it is safe to affirm that he knows bear's tracks when he sees them.

The three men were walking down an old road used for hauling lumber on the north side of the ridge on the Dewald tract, when they encountered the bear's tracks. The latter seemed to come down from the bushes and followed the old road for some distance.

The bear at one place walked through a mud puddle leaving in the soft ground his well-defined footprints. He was a monster, if his tracks be any criterion. Bruin had stepped out of the mud and water on to a big stone, which was still wet where the bear's foot had left its imprint, showing that the animal had passed that way less than five minutes before the men came.

The lumbermen state that there is a large tract of woodland in that locality, which together with the old ore mines, affords an excellent home for bears."

Remove the Loose Stone.

The country roads could be greatly improved if the supervisors would carry out the plain provisions of the Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature approved July 2nd, 1901. The first section of the Act reads as follows:

Section 1. From and after the passage of this act, the township supervisors and road commissioners of the several townships within this commonwealth, shall by contract or otherwise, remove and take away the loose stones from the traveled roads or highways in said township, at least once each month, during the months of May, June, August and October in each year.

The penalty is a fine of $10 for each offense. Postmasters are charged with seeing that this and all other good road laws are enforced on rural delivery routes in their charge.

Prof. B. F. Kelly, who finished his term of nine months imprisonment in the county jail on conviction of corrupt solicitation in connection with Conyngham school matters, was discharged from custody on Monday morning under the insolvent laws.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

[Continued from 1st Page.]

children presented a petition setting out that the administrator had been from home and hence knew nothing about the proceedings. Court allowed him to file his answer nunc pro tunc.

J. O. Frey, who had been elected constable of Beaver township at the February election, sent a notice declining the office. No appointment was made as no one seemed to want the position.

In the suit of Musselman vs. The York Bridge Company, Fred T. Ikeler, Esq., asked for a rule to show cause why the service of the summons should not be set aside. It was granted returnable first Monday of June, 1908.

Upon petition presented by E. J. Flynn, Esq., O. B. Mellick was appointed guardian of Loretta and William Spring, minor children of John Spring, late of Centralia, deceased. Bond was filed and approved. Petition was also presented asking for the private sale of the real estate of the said decedent in Centralia.

Upon an affidavit by Dr. J. M. Gwinner, of Centralia, stating that it was impossible for him to attend court he was excused as a juror.

The report of the viewers against a public road in Franklin township, presented and confirmed.

In the estate of Geo. W. Supplee, deceased, H. Mont. Smith presented his report as auditor which was confirmed nisi.

B. B. Freas was appointed tipstaff to wait upon the Grand Jury, and A. H. Baer, of Berwick, was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury.

In the case of the Com. vs. Roy Barnard, f. and b., on motion of the District Attorney a nolle prosequi was entered upon the payment of costs.

The returns of the constables were taken and the newly elected constables were sworn into office and their bonds approved. The returns of the constables were in the usual form. They reported no extraordinary violations of the law. A few of them reported that the index boards were down or in bad condition and that sections of roads needed repairs. These returns were handed over to the District Attorney who will inform the supervisors and unless repaired an indictment will be laid.

Constable A. B. Stephens inquired of the Court what rights constables had in the election houses on election days. The Court told him to read the Act of Assembly. That he would not undertake to inform him as to his rights and duties.

The calling of the list of Grand Jurors showed that with the exception of Alfred Zeigler, of Bloomsburg, all were in attendance.

The list of civil cases for trial were called. There were two civil cases on the list for trial this week. They were both continued. The trial list shows that there are 21 cases marked for trial next week.

The Register of Wills presented his accounts, which were confirmed nisi by the Court.

Widow's appraisements were presented and confirmed nisi.

At this time the Court declared that no tax collectors' bonds would be approved until the money due the county on back duplicates had been collected.

A petition was presented by W. C. Johnston, Esq, asking for the transfer of the hotel license of William Ney, of Beaver township, to J. H. Ertwine. Several witnesses were called and testified as to applicant's character and habits. The transfer was granted.

A surety of the peace case, with the Commonwealth against Clem Keller, was settled by an agreement between the parties.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. William Green, a nolle pros. was allowed upon the payment of the costs by the prosecutor.

In the case of the Commonwealth against Harry Mitchell, who was charged with cruelty to animals, the charge was withdrawn by the prosecutor upon the payment of the costs by the defendant.

The Grand Jury returned "not a true bill" in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Terry Welsh on a charge of assault and battery and ordered Patrick Wilson to pay the costs. The prosecutor, being unable to pay them, was allowed to go on his own recognizance, to pay the same within 20 days.

The case of the Commonwealth against George and Annie Houck on the charge of keeping a bawdy house in Catawissa, was called but the defendants not appearing, the recognizance on which Louis Rosenthal was surety, was forfeited.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Clipt Prices in Your Favor.

MANY LINES REDUCED.

$20.00 Tailored Suits Dip Fronts	$15.00	$12.48 Prince Chap Suits Pleated Skirts	$9.96
50c Priestley's Black Mohair, Bright and Crisp	37½c	$1.00 Broad Cloths, Black and Colors	80c
50c Plaid Dress Goods	35c	$1.00 Colored Taffeta Silks, 27 in. wide	85c
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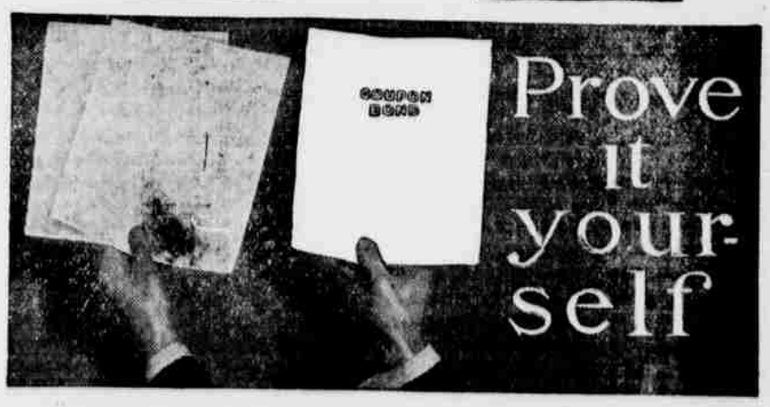

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FIVE BODIES UNEARTHED

Indiana Farmhouse Murders Recalls Famous Bender Case.

THE WIDOW'S VICTIMS

Andrew Heldgren Found Buried on a Farm in Indiana—Woman's Alleged Partner in Crimes Charged With Killing Her and Three Children.

Laporte, Ind., May 7.—Close to the ashes of the home of Mrs. Belle Gunness, who died with her three small children in the burning of the house, the bodies of three men, a woman and a girl were unearthed six miles from here. All five had been murdered and dismembered. Six feet deep were the bodies of two men and a woman, all as yet unidentified, on top of them and separated from them by a mattress was the body of Jennie Olsen Gunness, 16 years old, an adopted daughter of Mrs. Gunness, and covered by only eighteen inches of earth was the body of Andrew Heldgren, who came here on January 2, from his home in Aberdeen, S. D. Heldgren cashed a draft for $3,000, in a Laporte bank about a week after his arrival and the following day disappeared.

The series of murders was revealed as the result of the suspicion of John Heldgren who came here from Aberdeen. Heldgren began a search for his brother, Andrew Heldgren, a month ago, when he found that the statement of Mrs. Gunness was untrue that his brother had started from Laporte for Sweden to visit relatives. Sheriff Butler went to the Gunness farm with Heldgren and the two men had only begun to throw the fresh earth from a mound in the yard when the body of Andrew Heldgren was found.

The sheriff says he believes still other bodies are buried on the farm, and a gang of workmen continued digging by lamplight under his direction. Six special deputy sheriffs are guarding the farm, and digging will begin in the ruins of the farmstead at once. Butler is suspicious that bodies were buried deep in the basement of the house.

Ray Lamphere is under arrest charged with the murder of Mrs. Gunness and her three children, Myrtle, eleven years; Lucy, nine years old, and Philip, five years old. When the body of the woman was taken from the ruins of the house, the head was missing. One physician said the head had been burned off; another physician expressed the opinion the head had been decapitated, her children murdered and the house set on fire to cover the crime. Lamphere was employed on the Gunness farm, and it was said that he displayed jealousy of Heldgrens friendship for the woman. The prisoner was put through the third degree but he denied that he knew anything about the murders.

Japan Appeals to Chinese.

Tokio, May 6.—Full realization of the serious possibilities of the Chinese boycott seems finally to have impressed itself upon the Tokio government. It reveals its concern by sending secret instructions to the Governors of Kanagaak, Hyogo and Nagasaki provinces, urging them to utilize the influence of the Chinese merchants of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki in an effort to bring pressure upon their fellow countrymen in the agitated districts. The Tokio authorities, acknowledging that their official protests have only served to add fuel to the fire of the Chinese resentment at what they term their national disgrace, now hope to influence the boycotters by an appeal to Chinese exporters resident in Japan, where business is greatly suffering.

War on Black Hand.

Chicago, May 6.—Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, arrived in Chicago to investigate the numerous Black Hand outrages charged against certain classes of his countrymen here. Officers of the White Hand Society stated that the Ambassador would remain in the city a week to study the situation. The leading Italian merchants and professional men have been the victims of extortion, blackmail, assassination, and dynamite outrages for months, and all efforts of the Chicago police to check them have been futile.

Disrobed Girls Startle a Town.

Waupanucka, Okla., May 6.—Citizens of Bromide, six miles from here, were awakened at daybreak by the arrival of a band of Holy Rollers, who disembarked here from a westbound train and spent the night walking to the new town. Beating drums and singing they marched to Bromide Springs, where five buxom young women of the band began the ceremonies by disrobing in public and wading into the cold waters, praying at the top of their voices.

Japan Treaty Is Signed

Washington, May 7.—Secretary Root and Baron Takahira have signed an arbitration treaty between Japan and the United States guaranteeing to arbitrate any and all disputes, excepting those involving national honor and territorial rights, which may at some future time come up between the two governments.

SAGAN TO TURN PROTESTANT.

Will Take That Course In Order to Marry Mme. Gould.

Rome, May 7.—It now seems plain enough that the object Prince Helie de Sagan and Mme. Anna Gould had in mind in coming to Rome was to negotiate with the Vatican for an annulment of the Gould-Castellane marriage.

Price Helie has consulted Mgr Lombard, the Consistorial lawyer

PRINCE HELIE DE SAGAN.

who gave it as his opinion that the Gould-Castellane case did not furnish sufficient elements to warrant the Church granting an annulment, and Prince Helie, forced to take drastic measures, is now determined to leave the Catholic church and turn Protestant. He thus will be able to marry Mme. Gould both civilly and religiously.

To Kidnap Bryan, Jr.

Houston, Tex., May 7.—Pat Crowe, who caused a national sensation eight years ago by kidnapping millionaire Cudahy's child, is again in trouble.

Confessions made by him and alleged accomplices reveal details of a carefully laid plot by Crowe and confederates to abduct William Jennings Bryan, Jr., a sixteen-year-old son of the famous Nebraskan. The boy was to be lured onto a launch and hidden on Mantoon Island until a ransom for his release was paid. Young Bryan, who had spent several days in Galveston, intended to come to Houston Monday night. The train was due to reach Harrisburg about 9 o'clock in the evening. Young Bryan left Galveston, but suddenly decided to spend a day in fishing at Seabrook, half way between the two places. This delay frustrated the kidnapping plan.

Japanese Cruiser Sunk.

Tokio, May 5.—The cruiser Matsushima of the Japanese training squadron was sunk by an explosion off the Pescadores Islands between the west coast of Formosa and the coast of China. The death list has not been ascertained, but according to the best reports only about fifty-eight out of 300 cadets on board were saved. Capt. Yashiro was among those lost, as were most of the officers. The disaster was caused by the premature explosion of a projectile, which set off a magazine. The cruiser sank immediately, until only her bridge was visible above the water. Boats from other cruisers saved 141 of the crew, including some officers, but the majority of the officers perished. It is feared that the sons of Baron Chida, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Field Marshal Oyama who were cadets, are among the lost.

Battleships in Peril.

Monterey, Cal., May 5.—The battleships Illinois and Alabama had a narrow escape from a serious collision. While a northwest gale was sweeping into the harbor the anchor chain of the Illinois parted and the battleship went drifting toward the shore. She headed directly for the Alabama and it looked for a time as if it would be impossible to avert a collision. By heroic work, however, the helmsman of the Illinois managed to steer the drifting ship away, and the only damage done was the tearing away of the port gangway of the Alabama. The Illinois drifted fully 800 yards before her emergency anchors, sent spinning into the white capped waters, finally held.

30 Guests Die in Hotel Fire.

Fort Wayne, Ind., May 5.—Caught on the upper floors of the New Aveline Hotel, a six-story building more than fifty years old, when fire broke out in the hotel, more than a dozen persons were burned to death and thirteen others seriously hurt. Ten bodies have been taken out of the ruins and it is believed that when the death list is completed, it will be found that nearly thirty persons died in the flames. The hotel register was destroyed so there is no way of determining the exact number of those who occupied rooms when the fire was discovered.

800,000 Negroes May Fight Taft.

Washington, May 7.—Allied candidates for the Presidency against Secretary of War William H. Taft have been aprised by letter that the National Negro American Political League, boasting a membership of 800,000 negro voters, has been organized for the purpose of opposing the nomination for President by the republican party of either Theodore Roosevelt or William H. Taft.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

Jacob H. Schiff, returned from Europe, declared business here would not return to normal conditions until it was seen what kind of tariff legislation this country is going to have.

Washington despatches asserted W. J. Bryan is so sure of winning the democratic nomination he has begun to inaugurate reform in the selection of the party's other candidates.

Rear Admiral Evans returned to the Atlantic battle ship fleet at Monterey and took command on the Connecticut.

H. H. Rogers filed his answer to the Government's suit to dissolve the Union Pacific merger at Salt Lake denying unlawful combination and asking for damages for the harm done to his name by suing him, and his costs.

Counsel for Private Peid, one of the negro soldiers dismissed after the affair at Brownsville, declared that President Roosevelt exceeded his powers and that enlisted men have a civil contract with the Government.

Mrs. Hetty Green was said to have left her cheap Hoboken flat and taken apartments in the Plaza Hotel, New York.

It is reported that the Frank J. Goulds have settled their domestic differences and that the young couple are again living together.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland issued a statement that the former President's condition was improving, but unusual secrecy was maintained as to the nature of the President's malady.

Of the 858 Chicago Convention delegates thus far chosen the Taft managers claim 384, or within 107 of the number required to nominate, and 122 delegates are yet to be selected.

The Rev. Dr. Jefferson of the Broadway New York Tabernacle attacked President Roosevelt because of his militiarism, calling him the most un-American President who has ever occupied the White House.

Harry Thaw's mother announced that she and all the family sympathize with his suit to secure his freedom from the insane asylum.

Two young men escaped death from a whirlpool in the Passaic River by jumping from their canoe just before it was engulfed.

Awakened to the necessity of passing an emergency currency bill, the House is expected to pass the new Vreeland measure.

The League of Republican clubs of New York issued a statement declaring New York republicans wanted President Roosevelt renominated.

Henry J. Lord testified in his suit for divorce at Bridgeport, that his wife was too friendly with their negro coachman, Henry Cameron. Mrs. Lord was in court.

While fishing in a Buckland, Mass., brook, Arthur Spencer caught a ten-inch trout wrapped in a five-dollar bill.

Brooklyn celebrated the opening of the subway to the Long Island Railroad depot with a parade, fireworks, speeches and illumination.

A man jumped from Brooklyn Bridge with suicidal intent, but was rescued practically unhurt.

Speaker Cannon will permit the passage of an anti-injunction bill and amendment of the Anti-Trust act.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention indorsed Knox for for the nomination and declared for tariff revision by the next Congress.

The Democratic Convention of Connecticut refused to indorse Bryan, or to send an instructed delegation to Denver. The only enthusiasm was when Grover Cleveland's name was spoken.

FOREIGN.

M. Cartron, the French Minister to Hayti, says a special despatch, has submitted to his government the facts regarding the Haytian military refugees in the French legation.

The Thirty-fifth artillery company has arrived at Manila, says a special despatch, to man the fortifications in Manila Bay and on Corrigidor Island.

British authorities in India believe they have unearthed a formidable native plot for a revolt.

Prince Wilhelm, second son of the King of Sweden, was married to Grand Duchess Marie Palovna, of Russia, says a special cable despatch from St. Petersburg.

The revival of business in American stocks is looked for with confidence in the London market, says a special cable despatch.

A rumor is current in Vienna that Countess Joseph Gizycki wants a divorce so that she may wed an English statesman.

Germany must borrow $250,000,000, a Reichstag committee was informed by the Finance Minister.

PARADE OF 25,000 CATHOLICS.

Windup of the Centenary of New York's Diocese a Fine Display.

New York, May 7.—To testify their faith, their enthusiasm and their devotion, tens of thousands of the Roman Catholic million of this city marched up Fifth avenue from Washington Square to Fifty-seventh street, passing in review at St. Patrick's Cathedral before Cardinal Logue, Archbishop Farley and about 3,500 women, children and clergy who sat there at the reviewing stand besides thousands of other citizens and visitors who took any available vantage ground. The marchers numbered

CARDINAL LOGUE.

old and young the aged and the decrepit. A blind man marched with the others. There were between 25,000 and 30,000 people in line. The paraders were a little less than three hours passing the reviewers' stand.

In the grand stand were the Irish Cardinal and the Archbishop of New York and many more of the prelates and clergy here for the centenary celebration of the diocese, while the decorations of American flags and the many small papel and Irish flags and the kaleidoscopic colors and the hats and the apparel of the women there seated, with the colors of the high prelate's vestments, made the front of the Cathedral a bright and agreeable spot.

SAYS HE CAN MAKE GOLD.

Rudolph Hunter Declares He Can Make $100,000,000 Annually.

Chicago, Ill., May 5.—Eighteen months hence, Rudolph M. Hunter says he will be manufacturing 24 carat gold, at the rate of $100,000,000 annually. Transmutation of silver and baser metals into gold is his secret, and he declares he can produce the finer metal in quality to defy the government experts as to its origin and in quantity to keep the Philadelphia mint busy the year round.

"We are now at the point of putting into commercial execution the result of years of toil, thought and experimenting," said Mr. Hunter. "The last demonstration has been given that is necessary to prove that my invention is scientifically and commercially correct, and the completion of the plant which is to begin at once, will mark the beginning of a new epoch in the commercial history of the world."

Used Her Baby as a Club.

Pittsburg, May 7.—In the Criminal Court here, a woman used her four months' old baby as a club to assault a man who had insulted her. Agnes Pashkut was in court with her four month's baby on her lap. Vincent Bialsky, took a seat behind the Pashkut woman, and appears to have said something in a low tone which made the woman wild with rage. Jumping up and swinging her child by one ankle she swung it twice around her head and tried to hit Bailsky who got out of the way by tipping his chair over backward to the floor.

Episcopal Rector Quits Church.

Philadelphia, May 5.—Failing in his efforts to have the Protestant Episcopal Church revoke the edict passed at the recent conference which permits clergymen of other denominations at stated times to occupy pulpits in Episcopal churches, the Rev. William McGarvey, rector of St. Elizabeth's Protestant Episcopal Church, tendered his resignation.

At a special meeting of the vestry the resignation was accepted. Dr. McGarvey's resignation means also that with him will go the three curates, as they are his appointees.

Prosperity Trust in St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 5.—A business organization to be known as "The National Prosperity Association of St. Louis," has been formed as a result of a conference held by business men and a formal address was issued to the business interests of the country. It is set forth that the purposes of the National Prosperity Association of St. Louis are: "To keep the dinner pail full, to keep the pay car going, to keep the factory busy, to keep the workmen employed and maintain present wages."

Dowie No Longer Unkissed.

Muskegon, Mich., May 5.—Gladstone Dowie, son of the late Prophet and Apostle Alexander J. Dowie of Zion City and who has ever boasted that no woman has ever kissed him, is the unkissed no longer. He was publicly kissed in court by a pretty girl client for whom he had won a victory.

GOV. JOHNSON'S VIEWS

Disowns Tammany and Does Not Depend on New York.

A FRIEND OF BRYAN

Says Tariff is Big Issue in Coming Campaign—Our Flag for Canada—Tells Detroit Business Men if They Cross River Stars and Stripes May Follow.

Detroit, May 7.—Tammany and Leader Charles F. Murphy were disclaimed by Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota in an interview here. He said:

"New York has no connection with my candidacy. My support will have to come from another direction than Wall street. I may say that I have had no relations politically or otherwise with the other side of the Hudson. I have had absolutely nothing to do with Tammany or Murphy. Mr. Bryan and I are good friends. I am not in a fight for the purpose of defeating Mr. Bryan.

"The tariff is the big issue in the coming campaign. The others are subordinate to that. I believe in one legitimate combination of capital, and I do not believe in the destruction of the corporation system. I do not believe in government ownership of railroads. I believe in government regulation but not ownership."

Major William B. Thompson and a committee of thirty prominent men met the Governor at the Michigan Central station and escorted him to

GOV. JOHN A. JOHNSON.

the Hotel Ponchartrain for breakfast. Governor Fred M. Warner, the Republican Governor of Michigan joined the party in an automobile drive about the city. Governor Johnson was entertained at luncheon by the Wholesalers Association, and made a short address. He said:

"The problem of the future is the government of America by Americans. In the working out of this problem I believe we must omit the imaginary line between the United States of America and the Canadian States of America. I can see no reason for the division.

"I believe that the flag bearing the stars and stripes must finally float from Behring Sea to the Gulf of Mexico. The intellectual energy of the country must be directed to the commercial union of the two countries, if to no other.

"If the products of the business men of Detroit went free and unhampered into Canada perhaps the flag would follow them into that country."

Hurry Call for Secretary Taft.

Washington, D. C., May 7.—That serious trouble is likely to break out in Panama and that conditions there are far more unsatisfactory to the United States than is generally known was divulged by latest advices to the State Department from Panama. So pronounced is the mutual animosity becoming between Colombia and Panama over the seizure of the town of Jurado by Colombian troops that Panama threatens immediate retaliation unless some action is taken by the United States. It is owing to these developments that Secretary Taft, in the midst of his political campaign, is on his way to Panama to avert an outbreak.

Mounted Girls as Escort.

Baton Rouge, May 5.—Clad in red silk stockings and mounted astride coal black horses fifty of the prettiest girls in Louisiana, twenty-five blondes and twenty-five brunettes, will participate here May 18, in the inauguration of Gov. Jared Y. Sanders. The girls will be attired in white frocks of flimsy gauze with red hats. Each beauty will be carefully drilled in horsemanship before she is allowed to appear publicly on a charger.

Bank President a Suicide.

Manasquan, N. J., May 5.—Morgan Delancy Magee, President of the First National Bank of this place, committed suicide by shooting himself. Within a few minutes after the news of his death reached the bank that institution closed its doors. Cashier George M. Davidson said that Mr. Magee's mind had given way under the strain of financial worries, some of which were connected with the bank's affairs.

GETS DIVORCE NAMING NEGRO.

Lawyer of Woman Who Wrote "Darling Harry" Letters Withdraws.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 7.—Counsel for Mrs. Augustine Lord of this city, unexpectedly announced that she had decided to quit fighting the divorce suit brought by her husband, Henry Lord, a wealthy young horseman.

Judge Robinson thereupon granted a divorce to Mr. Lord upon the ground that Mrs. Lord had been too friendly with her negro coachman, Harry Cameron.

The moment the case was decided a score of young men who had listened to the sensational testimony given against Mrs. Lord by Lord's servants started in search for Cameron. They made little secret of their intention to drive the negro out of town at the least, and many other young men of the town joined in the search.

For a time it appeared as if trouble might follow the sudden ending of the case, but the searchers couldn't find Cameron.

The collapse of the defence came when Mrs. Lords attorney Stiles Judson, learned from her that she wrote the "Darling Harry" letters that Mr. Lord says he found in her bureau drawers.

Mrs. Lord didn't want to give in, but was in such a nervous state, however, that her lawyer said he felt compelled to insist upon having her quit the defence.

Churchgoers Cheer Hughes.

New York, May 6.—There was something of a religious spirit about the audience that thronged Carnegie Hall to hear Gov. Hughes and other speakers advocate the passing of laws by the Legislature to regulate race track gambling. The meeting which was under the auspices of the anti-race track gambling campaign managers had on the stage men representing many of the churches of the city. There were many cries of "Thank God!" and "God bless you!" when the Governor in the midst of his speech exclaimed that he would rather take part in a fight of the character of the present one and witness a demonstration such as this than accept any office within the gift of the people of the United States.

Powers and Howard Go May Free.

Frankfort, Ky., May 5.—A pardon probably will be granted to Caleb Powers and Jim Howard, who were convicted of the murder of William Goebel. Governor Williams is expected to act on the applications this week, and those who are in a position to forecast the result are of the opinion that Governor Wilson has decided to pardon both men. He is convinced, it is reported, that there is nothing in the records of the trials of the noted prisoners which warrants their sentences.

Black Hand Leader Goes to Jail.

Baltimore, Maryland, May 6.—Salvatore Lupo, who turned State's evidence in the so-called Black Hand cases, was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment in jail. Lupo confessed that he was concerned in the attempt to blow up the residence of Joseph di Giorgio, at Walbrook, last December, and testified against Antonio Lanasa, who was recently convicted of conspiracy to destroy di Giorgio's property.

Spider Bite Kills Society Girl.

Martins Ferry, Ohio, May 6.—Miss Minnie Cox, a prominent society girl, died from a spider bite received a few days ago. The girl's body became greatly swollen soon after she was bitten, and she suffered intense pain.

BASE BALL.

Standing of the Clubs.

National League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	11	3	.786	Philadelphia	8	9	.471
Pittsburg	8	4	.667	Cincinnati	5	7	.417
New York	10	7	.588	Brooklyn	7	11	.389
Boston	10	8	.556	St. Louis	3	13	.188

American League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	12	7	.632	Chicago	8	8	.500
New York	10	6	.625	Boston	7	11	.389
Cleveland	9	6	.600	Washington	6	11	.353
St. Louis	10	8	.556	Detroit	5	10	.333

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Quoted for the Week.

WHEAT—No. 2, Red, $1.05⅝@$1.05⅞.
No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.14⅝.
CORN—No. 2, 76¾c.
OATS—Mixed, white 54½c.
MILK—Per quart, 3c.
BUTTER—Western firsts, 25@26c. State Dairy, 23@25c.
CHEESE—State, full cream, 15@15½c.
EGGS—State and nearby, fancy, 18½c.; do., good to choice, 17½@18c.; western firsts, 16@16½c.
BEEVES—City Dressed, 9¾@11c.
CALVES—City Dressed, 7@10c.; Country Dressed, 6@8c.
SHEEP—Per 100 lbs., $5.00@$5.50.
HOGS—Live per 100 lbs., $6.00@$6.15.
HAY—Prime per 100 lbs., 97½@$1.00.
STRAW—Long Rye, 60@70c.
LIVE POULTRY—Chickens per lb., 8½@12c.; Turkeys per lb., 13c.; Ducks per lb., 14 c.; Fowls per lb., 13c.
DRESSED POULTRY—Turkeys per lb. 12@17c.; Fowls per lb., 12@14c.; Chickens, Phila., per lb., 40@45c.
ONIONS—White per crate $1.75@$2.00.
VEGETABLES—Potatoes, State per sack, $2.30@$2.50.

RICHES AS HERITAGE

Deprive Children of the stimulation of necessity.

PREVENT DEVELOPMENT

Better to Leave Them as far as Possible Masters of Their Fate, Equal to Life, to its Daily Routine and Its Demands.

The best thing we can leave our children is freedom, and, whether parents realize it or not, it is to leave their children free that most parents aim.

We would not have them, as far as possible, the masters of their fate, equal to life, to its daily routine, to its daily demands, and to its emergencies, vicissitudes and opportunities.

We would qualify them to stand on their own legs and bear their own burdens; we would equip them to be worth their salt, and able to earn it honorably, and save them from the temptation to be bargain-hunters, looking for ease at the cost of freedom and development.

The most obvious and prevalent way of realizing this natural parental desire to leave children free is to leave them more or less rich.

To guarantee them fortitude and ability is impossible, to develop in them sturdiness of character may be difficult, but dollars are tangible things that can be caught, held, and laid up, and many parents do lay up money for their children and feel that by so doing they have done what they could to give them liberty.

And so in a measure they have, if they have saved up enough; but only in a measure. They can save their children from the need of engaging in bread-winning occupations for the sake of the bread to be won in them.

They can save them from the need of having their education overmuch adapted and adjusted to bread winning necessities. They can enable them to take full time for study and development before they set themselves to their life's work.

All these things may be advantageous, but it is not advantageous to anybody to be spared too much from the common discipline of life. Liberty to do what one will, when one will, is liberty to do nothing in particular, or even to do much worse.

When we dower our children with that kind of liberty, we deprive them of the stimulation of necessity, and leave to their ambition or their sense of duty to determine whether they will truly run the race or sit by and watch the efforts of the other contestants.—Harper's.

Peanut-Oil Manufacture.

Consul D. I. Murphy made the following report from Bordeaux on the French peanut-oil industry for the furtherance of that line of manufacture in the United States:

In a recent article in a Western newspaper on the growing of peanuts, it was stated that the annual value of the peanut crop in Virginia, South Carolina, and Tennessee was between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000. How correct this staement may be, I have no means of determining, but it gave me the idea that a very profitable industry might be established in the manufacture of arachide oil, if such an industry is not already in existence in the States mentioned.

Arachide oil, when well clarified and fresh, is preferred to the best olive oil for table use by many people in this part of France. In Bordeaux the sales of arachide exceed that of all other oils—in fact they are almost as large as the sales of all others combined. Over 50,000 tons of peanuts are brought to this port every year from the French possessions in Africa, the average annual value of the peanut (or arachide) oil manufactured in this city being over $2,000,000.

Not only is arachide a most excellent table oil, palatable, nutritious, and healthful, and very much cheaper than olive oil, but it is employed almost exclusively in the manufacture of a high-class compound lard. For cooking sardines before packing in olive oil, I am told it is unsurpassed. The best quality of arachide oil is selling wholesale at about eighty or eighty-two cents per gallon at this time, and lower grades from fifty-five to sixty-five cents.

The process of manufacturing the oil is simple, the nuts being pressed in the same kinds of presses used for cotton seed. The oil is clarified in the same manner as olive oil, i. e., by filtering through layers of carded cotton, the quality depending largely upon the number of filterings and the degree of clarification attained. The residuum is pressed into cakes, making an excellent and nutritious food for cattle. The cake is selling at from fifteen to eighteen francs per 100 kilos, or from $2.90 to $3.47 for every 220 pounds.

There is not a particle of waste in the manufacture. The shells are finely ground, mixed with molasses, pressed into cake and used as cattle food, not so good, it is true, as the cake made from the residuum of the nuts, but still nutritious, and selling for about one-third its price. To make a fuel which burns well and gives great heat, the powdered shells are mixed with coal dust and pressed into blocks.
—Consular Reports.

The Farmer's Wife

Is very careful about her churn. She scalds it thoroughly after using, and gives it a sun bath to sweeten it. She knows that if her churn is sour it will taint the butter that is made in it. The stomach is a churn. In the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts are performed processes which are almost exactly like the churning of butter. Is it not apparent then that if this stomach-churn is foul it makes foul all which is put into it?

The evil of a foul stomach is not alone the bad taste in the mouth and the foul breath caused by it, but the corruption of the pure current of blood and the dissemination of disease throughout the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the sour and foul stomach sweet. It does for the stomach what the washing and sun bath do for the churn—absolutely removes every tainting or corrupting element. In this way it cures blotches, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous swellings, sores, or open eating ulcers and all humors or diseases arising from bad blood.

If you have bitter, nasty, foul taste in your mouth, coated tongue, foul breath, are weak and easily tired, feel depressed and despondent, have frequent headaches, dizzy attacks, gnawing or distress in stomach, constipated or irregular bowels, sour or bitter risings after eating and poor appetite, these symptoms, or any considerable number of them, indicate that you are suffering from biliousness, torpid or lazy liver with the usual accompanying indigestion, or dyspepsia and their attendant derangements.

The best agents known to medical science for the cure of the above symptoms and conditions, as attested by the writings of leading teachers and practitioners of all the several schools of medical practice, have been skillfully and harmoniously combined in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That this is absolutely true will be readily proven to your satisfaction if you will but mail a postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a *free* copy of his booklet of extracts from the standard medical authorities, giving the names of all the ingredients entering into his world-famed medicines and showing what the most eminent medical men of the age say of them.

MAN'S PASSION FOR POCKETS.

As Most Men Have Eighteen or More Small Wonder They Lose Things.

The great fundamental difference between the modern woman and the modern man is this: that, whereas the raiment of the modern woman has no pockets at all, the raiment of the modern man has nothing else.

Indeed, a man may be defined as an animal with a passion for pockets. If you were asked to say off hand how many pockets you possess at a given moment you would be stumped.

It would be necessary to make out an inventory. In the first place, there are at least five in your overcoat. There are at least five more in your lounge jacket, four in your waistcoat, and four in your trousers. You have therefore, at least eighteen pockets.

Now, it is absurd to say that any man needs eighteen pockets. Why, it is almost a set of pigeon holes! They ought to be numbered or lettered. Often a man loses his railway ticket, and after paying excess fare he finds it hidden in one of his dozen and a half pockets. There are few of us who do not suffer from accumulations of old letters, paid and unpaid bills, 'bus and tram tickets, theatre vouchers and miscellaneous odds and ends.

We change our flotsam and jetsam from one suit of clothes to another, for we are not happy without unnecessary fragments of paper.

As a rule, a smoker carries several boxes of matches in his pockets. It is easier to put a penny in a slot at a railway station and extract a new box than to hunt through layers of pockets for an old one.

I once knew a man who carried an amazing assortment of useless things in his pockets. He always had a lump of chalk, a piece of string, a small ivory inch rule, a penknife, a pencil and a pair of compasses.

In his pocket book he carried stamps, sticking plaster, telegraph forms and pins. Another man I know always carries half a dozen silver cigar cases shaped like torpedoes, with one cigar in each.

Some men have a mania for carrying enormous bunches of keys. They do not use more than two of them every day but they are not happy unless they have a key for everything they have ever owned. When they lose their keys it is a tragedy.

I sometimes wonder why the chancellor of the exchequer does not impose a pocket-tax. It would bring in enough revenue to pay for old-age pensions. It would be much more profitable than the ancient window-tax, for men could live without windows, but they could not possibly exist without pockets.

A pocketless man would be miserable. Try to imagine yourselves in clothes without pockets. The imagination boggles at the thought. A coat without pockets would be a monstrosity, before which a man would recoil in terror.

I suspect that the tailor is the first cause of pocketitis. He it is who forces us to submit to the plague of pockets. I appeal to my fellow men to revolt against this sartorial tyranny. Let us establish a pocket limit. Fourteen pockets ought to be enough for any sane man.—James Douglas in M. A. P.

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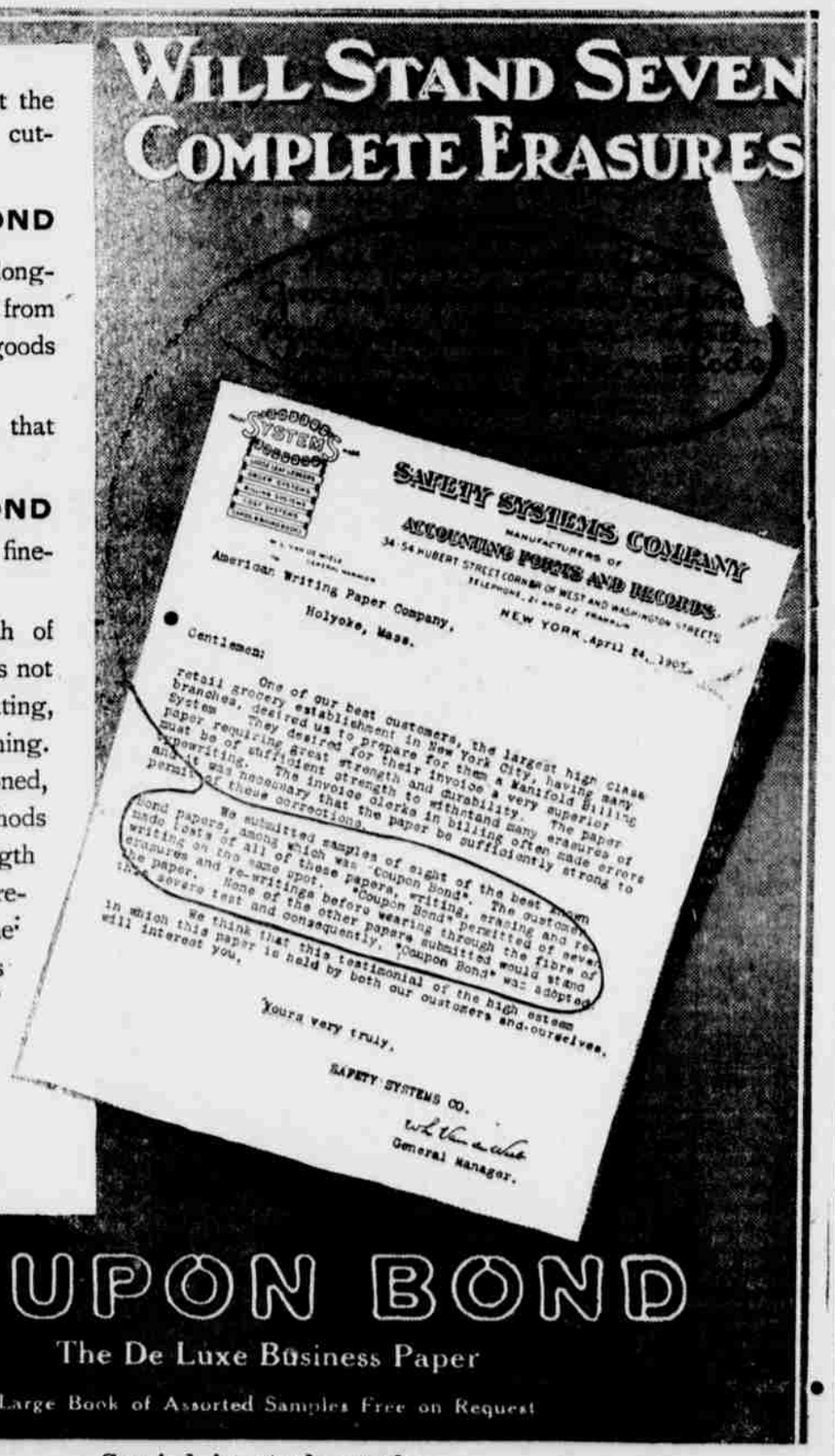

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1908.

"THE LUXURY OF THE RICH."

The Curious and Wonderful Story Behind a Bill of Fare.

For any one who has imagination there is a curious and wonderful story behind a "luxurious" bill of fare. Let us begin with the wines; and let us assume that they are genuine, for one can usually have the authentic thing by paying the price for it. The wines on a richly decked table really represent the work of hundreds of French peasants, with their wives and children, who, in the midst of a lovely country, rise early and toil late, with loving and tender care, watching over the growth and ripening of the fruit of what is one of the most beautiful and decorative plants in the world. Millions of these thrifty, simple people depend for their well-being and comfort on the constant demand for wines, and for the best and purest, and therefore the most expensive wines. The rich do not compel these people to work, nature compels them to work. What the rich do is to influence the direction in which way they shall work, and to bring within their reach all kinds of commodities in exchange for their work.

So other things on the same table represent the well-being, the family comfort, of shepherds in th hills, perhaps, of our own West, or of Wales or Scotland; or the wealth of fishermen on the rivers of Maine, or along our New England coasts; or, again, the earnings of the hunters along the fringes of the sea marshes, or among the woods and hills, or on the prairie; vigorous, adventurous men, with a warm love of every changing aspect of natural beauty, who are thus able to lead half wild lives under the fair dome of heaven. It is just the putting in motion of a huge army of folk, scattered over widespread regions, carrying out exacting tasks, that makes the cost of an expensive banquet; and the rich man is simply the factor, determining in which of a score of directions a constant stream of resources shall flow, bring the power to work and recompense for work, to a varied army of good people all over the world.

The basis of the thing is that the richest man in the world cannot spend a penny except by paying some one for something.—Harper's Weekly.

The Sun From a Balloon.

At the height of two miles the sun shines with a fierce intensity unknown below where the dust and the denser air scatter the rays which, thus diffused, lost their intensity while illuminating every nook and corner of our houses.

At heights exceeding five miles, this diffused light is mostly gone and the sun shines a glowing ball, sharply outlined in a sky of which the blue is so dark as to closely approach blackness. At the outer limits of the atmosphere the sun would appear a brilliant star of massive size among other stars; and if one stepped from its rays into shadow he would enter Egyptian darkness.

At the height of a mile and a half we found it necessary to shelter our faces to prevent sunburn, although the air around us was but little warmer than that of the previous night, being about 45 degrees. As the afternoon wore on and the balloon began to cool and sink, we were obliged to throw out much sand, casting it away a scoopful at a time, and just after sunset it was necessary to empty two or three bags at once. —Atlantic.

Don't Tell It

Don't tell anybody your age. It's nobody's business. If you look younger than you are, well and good; get the benefit of it. If you look older than you are nobody will believe what you say about it, so don't tell them anything. Age is a subject that frightens most of us, and only disagreeable people discuss it anyway. Philosophers try to comfort us by pointing out that there are men and women who are born old, and others who are young to the end, and boys and girls at 70. Still, the girl of 70, if she has the courage of her years, has hitherto been obliged to declare herself "old." Light has come now, however, and septuagenarians need only declare that they are "75 years young"—that is, if they feel it necessary to explain at all. But between twenty and eighty, it is just as well to keep off the subject altogether. There are lots of things to talk about that are more interesting and profitable than ages.

On a Whaler.

The cutting in and trying out of the blubber is a prosy job, and nasty is no name for it. All hands strip down to a shirt, a pair of overalls rolled up to the knees showing a pair of bare shins and sockless feet in large brogans, and in we go—grease from head to foot—day and night until the whale is all cut safely and on board. If we tarried bad weather would no doubt deprive us of our spoil.

It gives you a funny sensation at first to get into a deckful of blubber, with the slimy stuff around your exposed cuticle, and oil squashing out of your shoes at every step. But I am getting used to that now, and I feel like a veteran.—Forest

"A Good Name at Home"

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A WOLF'S FEAR OF IRON.

So Cautious Are They Few Ever Get Caught in a Trap.

In the early days wolves were comparatively unsuspicious, and it was easy to trap or poison them. Then knowledge, a new comprehension of the modern dangers, seemed to spread among the wolves. They learned how to detect and defy the traps and poison, and in some way the knowledge was passed from one to another, till all wolves were fully possessed of the information. How this is done it not easy to say. It is easier to prove that it is done. Few wolves ever get into a trap, fewer still get into a trap and out again, and thus they learn that a steel trap is a thing to be feared. And yet all wolves have the knowledge, as every trapper knows, and since they could not get it at first hand, they must have got it second hand—that is, the information was communicated to them by others of their kind.

It is well known among hunters that a piece of iron is enough to protect any carcass from the wolves. If a deer or antelope has been shot and is to be left out overnight, all that is needed for its protection is an old horseshoe, a spur, or even any part of the hunter's dress. No wolf will go near such suspicious looking or human tainted things. They will starve rather than approach the carcass so guarded.

With poison, a similar change has come about. Strychnine was considered infalliable when first it was introduced. It did vast destruction for a time; then the wolves seemed to discover the danger of that particular smell and would no longer take the poisoned bait as I know from numberless experiences.

It is thoroughly well known among cattlemen now that the only chance of poisoning wolves is in the late summer and early autumn, when the young are beginning to run with the mother. She cannot watch over all of them the whole time, and there is a chance of some of them finding the bait and taking it before they have been taught to let that sort of smell-thing alone.

The result is that wolves are on the increase. They have been, indeed, since the late 80's. They have returned to many of their old hunting grounds in the cattle countries, and each year they seem to be more numerous and more widely spread, thanks to their mastery of the new problems forced upon them by civilization.—American Magazine.

Strange Dishes

Lion's flesh is said to furnish a very good meal. Tiger meat is not so palatable; for it is tough and sinewy. In India, nevertheless, it is esteemed, because there is a superstition that it imparts to the eater some of the strength and cunning that characterizes the animal. This notion is not, of course, held by the followers of Brahma and Buddha, whose religion forbids the eating of flesh.

There appears to be considerable difference of opinion among authorities on the subjeit as to the merits of elephant's flesh as an article of diet. By some it is considered a dainty; but here is the authority of at least one European against it. Stanley said that he frequently tasted elephant's flesh, and that it was more like soft leather and glue than anything else with which he could compare it. Another explorer, however, declares that he cannot imagine how an animal so coarse and heavy as the elephant could produce such delicate and tender flesh. All authorities agree in commending the elephant's foot. Even Stanley admitted that baked elephant's foot was a dish fit for a king.

When an elephant is shot in Africa the flesh is cut into strips and dried. This is called biltong. The foot having been cut off at the knee joint, is saved to make a feast. A hole about three feet deep is dug in the earth, and the sides of it are baked hard with burning wood. Most of the fagots are then removed, and the elephant's foot is placed in the hole, which is filled with earth tightly packed. The process is completed by building a blazing fire on top. This is kept burning for three hours. Thus cooked, the flesh is like jelly, and can be eaten with a spoon. It is the greatest delicacy that can be given to a Kafir.

CASTORIA.

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The Marvels of Indian Magic.

A former French Chief Justice in Chandermagaore, Jacolliot, gives an account of several curious performances that were displayed for his benfit by a yogi named Bovbinda-Swami on the terrace of his own house. Being by no means credulous, Jacolliot took every precaution to prevent deception. Fine sand was strewn on the ground in order to make as even a surface as possible. Jacolliot was asked to seat himelf at a table upon which were a pencil and paper. The fakir carefully laid a piece of wood upon the sand, and announced that whatever figures Jacolliot might draw on the paper the piece of wood would transcribe them precisely upon the sand. The yogi stretched out his hand, and the wooden piece immediately copied upon the sand the most complicated and twisted figures that Jacolliot drew. When the Frenchman stopped writing the piece of wood also came to a standstill. The fakir stood at a distance against a wall, while Jacolliot laid the paper and pencil in such a way that the Indian could not possibly see what he was inscribing.—Harper's Weekly.

Chamois Maker is a Magician.

Most everybody uses chamois and and everybody imagines it comes from the graceful goats of the Swiss Alps. But it doesn't. It really hails from the cavernous depths of tanneries of Peabody, in New England. Peabody tanners make beautiful leathers of sheep pelts. The chamois maker is a magician of the leather trade. To his doors he draws sheep skins from the great ranches of Montana, or their possible future rivals on the plains of Siberia, the pampas of Argentine, or the fields of Australia. Mary's little lamb masquerading as brave Swiss chamois, has a wonderful career.

Ten Tons of Diamonds.

Prodigious diamonds are not so uncommon as is generally supposed, says Sir William Crookes in the North American Review. Diamonds weighing over an ounce (151.5 carats) are not infrequent at Kimberly. I have seen in one parcel of stones eight perfect ounce cystals and one inestimable stone weighing two ounces. The largest known diamond, "the "Cullinan," was found in the new Premier mine. It weighs no less than 3,025 carats.

Not Really Ambitious.

The average man takes up so much time talking about his ambition that he has not time to realize it.—Atchinson Globe.

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A Story from Maine.

Last Monday morning when Joe Dolley's hired man went to the barn he was surprised to hear the sound of music in the cow stable. He listened and plain and clear came the notes of "Old Zip Coon." Thinking some drunken man was there, he opened the door and went in, but saw no one. Somewhat frightened, he looked around and found that the music was coming from the old cow's mouth. That was too much, and he bolted for the house, telling Mrs. Dolley to come to the barn, as the old cow was bewitched. Investigation showed that the little boy had dropped his mouth organ in the stable the day before and the cow had tried to swallow it, but it had stuck in her throat and when she breathed she played "Old Zip Coon." —Kennebec Journal.

Passed Up.

An Erie woman made a batch of doughnuts the other day from a new-fangled recipe, supposed to produce delicious, dainty dreams of paradise. But instead of the delicious puffs promised by the cook book, a good-sized batch of sinkers, was the result of the experiment. The woman had forced herself to believe that the doughnuts were not wholly bad and was considerably disappointed, when, at meal time, the family passed them up. She had quite a lot on hand, and could well afford to be liberal with them, so she handed the dog a couple. He, also, passed them up.—Kansas City Journal.

JERSEYS

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Trial List for May Term.

SECOND WEEK, MAY 11.

Lillie Atherholt vs. Charles Hughes.

Alfred H. Yetter and George Yetter vs. Jeremiah Longenberger; ejectment.

J. W. Adams vs. Wm. Adams; trespass.

Com. of Penna. to the use of Zua B. Guie vs. Daniel Knorr, Pius Zimmerman, Ezra Yocum, John L. Kline and Simon R. Carl; assumpsit.

Charles Tritt vs. P. and R. Railroad Co.; trespass.

John Mourer vs. P. and R. Railway Co.; trespass.

Lena Blass vs. P. and R. Railway Co.; trespass.

Catherine Carr vs. Lehigh Valley Coal Co.; trespass.

Lydia A. Smith vs. A. C. and F. Co.; trespass.

Joseph Slusser vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; trespass.

John F. Derr vs. Albert Kelsey; ejectment.

Wm. H. Hauck vs. Cabin Run Coal Co.; trespass.

Samuel Longenberger vs. P. and R. Railway Co.; trespass.

Rathbone, Sard Co. vs Berwick Consolidated Gas Co.; Assumpsit.

Frederick Smith and Jessie Smith vs. School District of Franklin township; appeal for assessment of damages.

The Fairbanks Co. vs. Berwick Consolidated Gas Co.; assumpsit.

Columbia County vs. Penna. R. R. Co.; assumpsit.

Geo. F. Craig vs. P. and R. Railway Co.; trespass.

Clark H. Hower, Casper A. Hower et al., heirs and legatees of Mary Hower, deceased, vs. P. and R. Railway Co.; trespass.

A. B. Croop vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.; tresspass.

Albright Son and Co. vs. Berwick Consolidated Gas Co.; assumpsit.

Goldsmith's Accountants vs. Berwick Consolidated Gas Co.; assumpsit.

Freas C. Kistler, vs. S. B. and B. R. R. Co.; trespass.

B. H. Dodson vs. O. M. Hess; assumpsit.

Katie Cain vs. Conyngham Twp. School District; assumpsit.

Jacob H. Maust vs. Creary and Wells; trespass.

M. Milett vs H. P. Aurand; assumpsit.

Sarah Sterner vs. Town of Bloomsburg; trespass.

John A. Gosch, parent, and Norman Gosch by his father and next friend, John A. Gosch, vs. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.; tresspass.

Samuel Alstetter vs. Beaver Twp.; trespass.

Kern Dodge and Charles Day, trading under the firm name of Dodge and Day vs. A. C. Sickles; assumpsit.

Columbia County National Bank of Benton, Pa., vs. W. D. Beckley, W. H. Brooke, H. A. M'Killip, W. B. Cogger, O. W. Cherrington and J. Lee Harman; assumpsit.

Josephine F. Vought by her father and next friend Isaac M. Vought vs. the Berwick Electric Light Co.; trespass.

Isaac M. Vought and Ermina Vought vs. The Berwick Electric Light Co.; trespass.

Mary E. McMannim vs. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.; trespass

Catawissa Borough Poor District vs. Columbia County; assumpsit.

ORDINANCE No. 148.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of Columbia County by authority of law are authorized to erect a monument in memory of the Soldiers and Sailors of the late Rebellion;

AND WHEREAS former Councils of the Town of Bloomsburg have granted, by resolution, a plot of ground on the South side of Market Square as a site for said proposed monument:

Therefore be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomsburg and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That a plot of ground, eighteen feet square, located in Market Square, on the South side of Second Street, and contiguous thereto, and on the centre line of Market Street, be and is hereby granted to the County of Columbia as a site for the erection and maintenance of a monument in memory of the Soldiers and Sailors of the late Rebellion.

J. H. COLEMAN,
President.

Attest:
FREEZE QUICK,
Secretary.

Passed March 9th, 1908. 4.30-3t,

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Monday, the eighteenth day of May, 1908, by O. D. McHenry, I. W. Edgar, John G. McHenry and F. L. Klase under the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the Charter of an intended Corporation to be called "O. D. McHenry Lumber Co" the character and object of which is the manufacture and sale of lumber, and for these purposes, to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto.

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